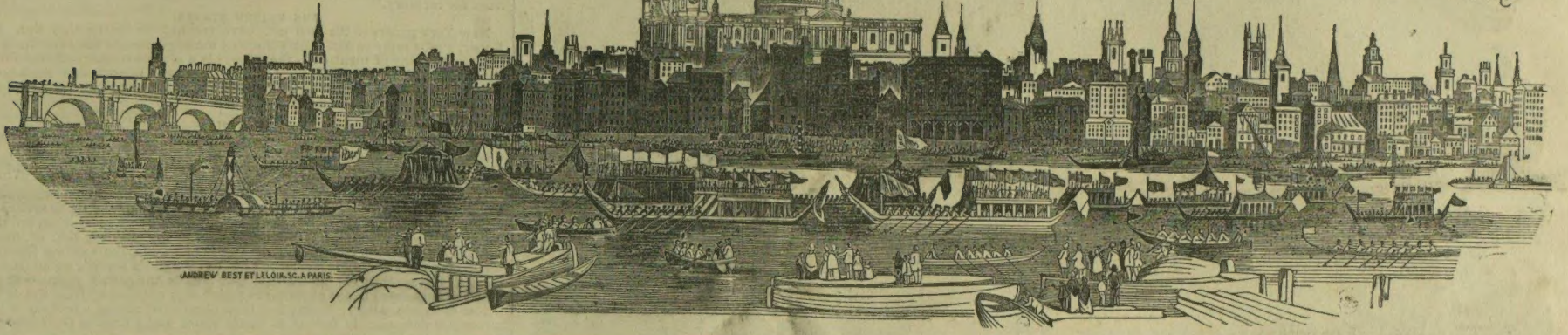


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 158.—VOL. VI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

FIELD GARDENS.



THE fate that generally attends a measure brought in by an "independent member"—that is, a member not officially connected with the Government—will befall the Field Gardens Bill of Mr. Cowper. It is easy to foresee that it will fail; all the signs are exhibited that foreshew the Parliamentary doom of a breaking-down bill.

Its author is not so confident of its goodness but that he is prepared to expunge some clauses and alter others. The Government regards it with a very limited and qualified favour, indeed; and to some of its provisions expresses a positive and "insuperable" hostility; and, to crown all, there is no very general feeling in its support which can be appealed to, as a defence against the official hacking and hewing in Committee, where it will be so altered that its own parent will scarcely be able to recognise it. All these are the symptoms of a failing measure: we have seen hundreds of bills sicken and die in the same manner. The mode of extinction varies sometimes, but the fatality is much the same. The Field Gardens Bill, as framed by its introducer, will evidently not pass into a law. Nor are we sure, looking at the measure itself, that it is much to be regretted.

The principal object of the measure, however, still remains—a thing to be desired; is it to be given up as hopeless? We trust not; but, for effecting it, we place more reliance on the "voluntary principle" than on a legal enactment; and we believe that what might be done from free-will, would give more satisfaction to all parties than any compulsory regulations. We fear that in the latter case the advantages to a poor man of having a piece of land to cultivate would be much qualified by other circumstances. The great benefit of a cottage garden is indisputable, when attached to the residence of the labourer; it then employs profitably his hours of leisure, which otherwise might be worse than unprofitably spent.

But the same advantages do not arise from a plot of ground situated at two or three miles distance from his dwelling; his usual labour exhausts him too much to leave much inclination to encounter a walk of three or four miles, and the time it would require to go and come, would leave but a scanty remnant to appropriate to the cultivation of his little domain. To those accidentally placed in the neighbourhood of the allotments, they would prove a benefit; to those living at any distance from them they would rather be the reverse. When quite out of employment they might, it is true, work in them, with some effect in ameliorating their condition; but the efforts of the Legislature should be directed rather to making full employment abundant than to devising expedients that seem to go on the principle that a compelled idleness is a necessity. A labourer in full work could only devote a portion of his time to his allotment by suffering a diminution in his wages, which are his support, and what he gained one way he would lose another; clearly there would be no benefit in this, and it forms one of the chief difficulties of the question.

To be of any advantage to the poor, any system of this kind must produce something in addition to the labourer's wages; it must not be carried into effect as a substitute for any portion of his earnings; still less must it be made the cause or pretext for any diminution of them. This would not be the case where a man had a garden to his cottage; but it is by no means an improbable result from his holding an allotment in a field at a distance from his home, the letting and holding of which is in any way connected with the machinery of the Poor-law. We certainly participate in the apprehensions expressed in the debate of Wednesday night, that the bill would be the means of throwing the labourer on the waste land of the country to make up for the deficiency of his wages; or, what would be still worse, to justify a reduction of them below even their present inadequate amount. We quote a passage from the speech of Mr. Roebuck, because it points out this tendency, and at the same time gives an outline of the measure itself:—

The main object of the measure was to supply the deficiency in the wages of the labouring classes. (Hear.) It was a sort of supplementary poor law. It was an attempt to rob the poor under the guise of humanity. (Hear, hear.) And how did the hon. member propose to effect his purpose? He proposed to get a number of persons, inhabitants of a parish, together, any three of whom

might call a meeting to take into consideration the means of enclosing the waste or common lands belonging to the parish. They then were to have the power of appointing field-wardens, who were to have power to take such land; and the bill went on to enact that these persons might take for this purpose "any land or ground belonging to such parish, or held in trust by the churchwardens thereof, or by the guardians of the poor, and which should not be already cultivated as parish lands." That clause alone would show what the true character of the bill was. It was not intended by the framers of it to touch the parish lands already under cultivation, for that would interfere with their own plan. But it was intended to take common or waste lands, or forest lands, and to lease them all out in the proportion of not more than half an acre for every household in the parish, who should not be rated to the poor at £10. All this showed that the hon. member's bill was a substitute for the poor-rate.

We do not agree with the Hon. Member in the position he lays down, that the labourers ought to depend solely on their wages for subsistence; we think the land might be made to furnish something in addition to those wages; but we should protest as strongly as himself against any allotment system—field or garden—being made a substitute for wages or a reason for lessening them. There is some probability too, in the following anticipations of the consequences:—

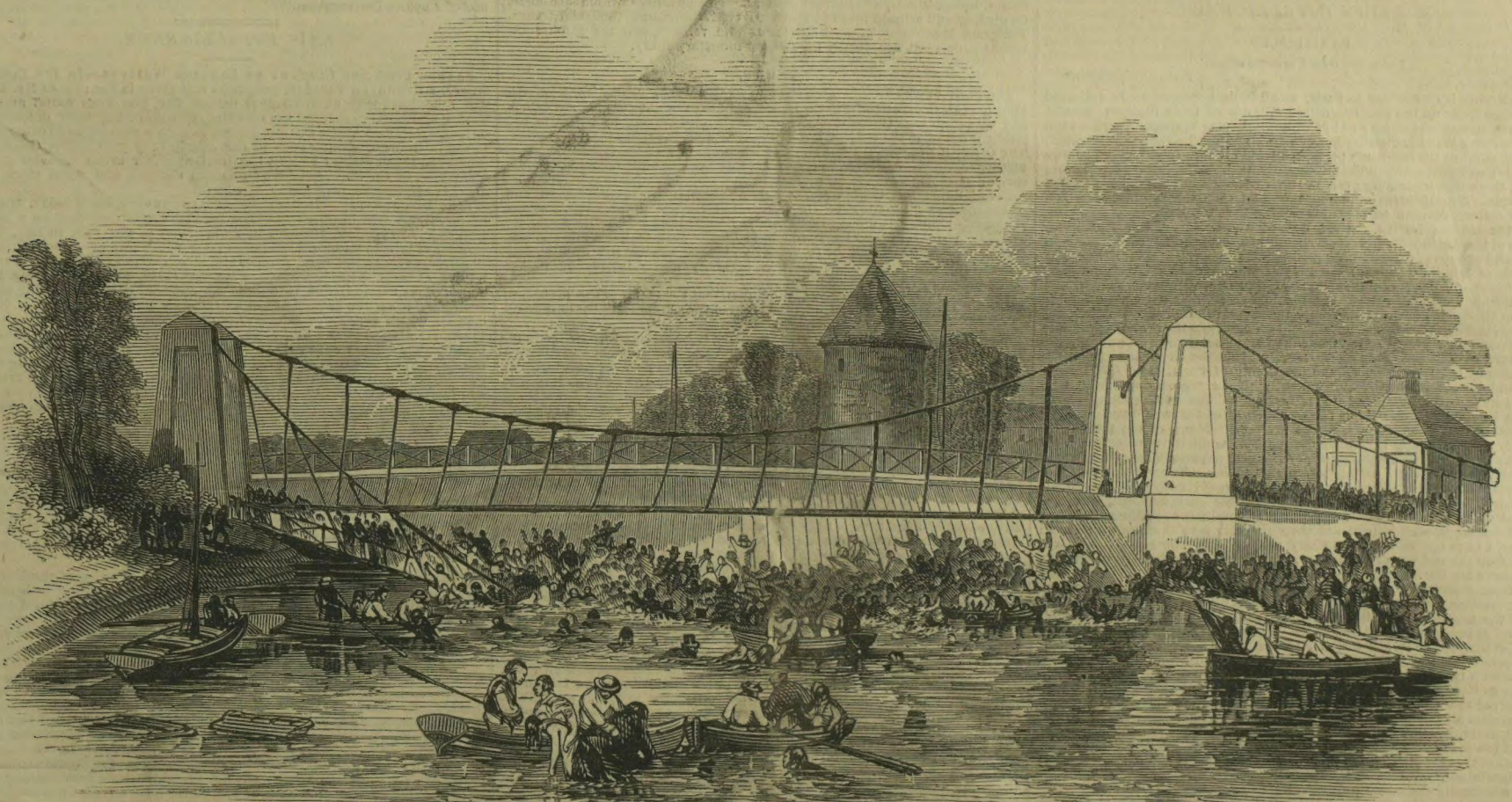
No doubt for the first three or four years there would be fancy fields looking like gardens, and apparently highly advantageous to the poor. Yes; but what would be the consequences? The population would be bound to the soil. The cottier system which prevailed in Ireland would become predominant in England, and the same unhappy results would spring from it. That bill was the first step towards introducing the ruinous and depraved method of dealing with the land which had produced such evil results in Ireland.

The Home Secretary has somewhat similar apprehensions:—

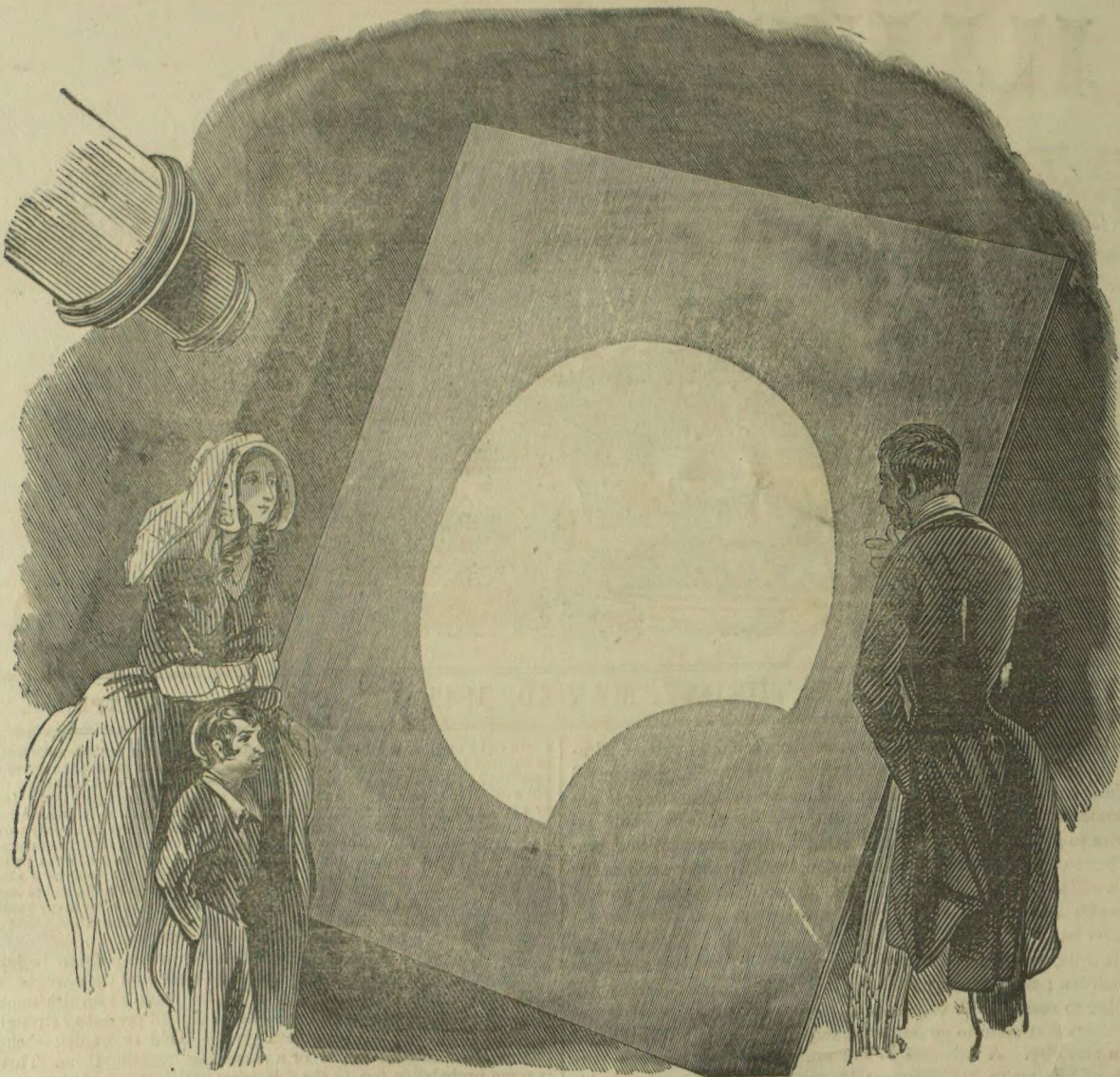
He knew that small patches of land attached and close to the cottages on a farm would conduce in a great degree to the comfort and the happiness of the labourers, but this was a proposition of another kind. The land might be situated at a distance from the cottages; the cultivation might occupy much of the labourer's time, and there was much danger that the system would partake in a short time of the characteristics of the cottier system in a sister isle, which had contributed so much to the misery of the population there. He must also remind the hon. member of the persons who would be the fieldwardens in the agricultural districts. They were those who were the employers of labour; they were those who entered the market of labour for the purpose of obtaining labour, and they had a strong interest, both directly and indirectly, in reducing the wages of labour.

The fate of the measure is sealed; the courtesy of Parliament always supposes the best of motives to the originator of a proposal, and general practice gives him the opportunity of advocating it to a certain stage of his Bill; and then the extinguisher is quietly put upon it, and the whole matter is forgotten till the next Session.

But it is melancholy, nevertheless, to see these attempts to better the condition of the poor miscarry one after the other, knowing that that condition needs bettering so grievously.



FALL OF THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, AT NEW YARMOUTH, ON FRIDAY, MAY 2.—(SEE PAGE 297.)



ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, MAY 6.

The Eclipse of the Sun on Tuesday being announced as an "Annular Eclipse, visible at Greenwich," the people of the metropolis were much disappointed at not seeing the phenomenon when at its height, in the promised form of a "ring." It ought, however, to have been foretold as an eclipse only partially visible at Greenwich, where the obscuration of the sun's light commenced at 20h. 31m. '3s., reached its greatest height at 21h. 36m. '8s., and ended at 22h. 47m. '3s. The central annular eclipse only passed over the places on the Earth's surface, whose positions are

Longitude	deg. m.		Latitude	deg. m.
" 103 39			" 66 43 N.	
" 100 10			" 69 1	
" 101 52	West of	"	" 72 56	
" 114 50	Greenwich.	"	" 75 37	
" 131 10		"	" 74 53	
" 136 53		"	" 72 39 N.	

The morning was unfavourable for the spectacle, and the advance of the shadow was the only part seen. About one-fourth of the sun's surface was shut from sight. The diminution of light and heat was very perceptible. The Surrey hills, viewed from London, became almost invisible; the birds in the suburban gardens sang their evening songs; the flame of a candle gave a distinct illumination in a room exposed to the sun's rays; and people of a poetic turn fancied that a "lurid light" was prevalent—and even minous.

Our cut exhibits the mode of observing an eclipse of the sun practised by the fortunate possessors of large, well-mounted telescopes. A sheet of paper is placed in a line with the eye-piece of the instrument, and receives, instead of the retina in the eye of an observer, a reversed image of the sun. The same method is pursued in tracing the sun's spots.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

As all France is centralised in Paris, so all Paris appeared to be collected in one huge focus on the occasion of the *Fête* day of Louis Philippe. Amidst all the theatrical effects attempted by the political stage-managers, perhaps the most gratifying was the distribution of alms; and such a ragged, ulcerated, sickening sight as the recipients presented would be vainly attempted by any artist who may have passed alive illustrating the subject of Lazarus and Dives; and yet, there was something even in this display truly French, and withal picturesque. Two theatres were improvised on the Champs Elysées, which were, of course, devoted to encouraging the barbarously bellicose propensity of the *Grande Nation*. Here figured Abd-el-Kader, like the *Wilde Saracen* of the Ancient Mystery—surrounded by turbaned Turks and Bedouin Arabs—and groups of armed troops clad in gilt morocco; and then there was the Battle of Isly, in which all the Infidels were consigned to "immortal smash," and all the Frenchmen escaped scot free, without a wound, and covered with perennial glory. For the higher classes, there was a table spread in the Palace of the Tuilleries for 100 covers: the scene was admirably arranged; and here, too, was given a grand concert; and the brass instruments of M. Saxe "blew a blast so loud and dread," as might have awakened the great Marshal Saxe out of his ceremonies. At this the Republican King, accompanied by the Royal Family and the Comte de Paris, came on the balcony, and bowed frequently and cordially to the "greasy million," who split the welkin with shouts of "Vive le Roi!" The whole extent of the Champs Elysées was one huge fair—all sorts of theatres and dancing booths and feeding booths co-ored the grounds. Many of the tents were elegantly decorated, and brilliantly illuminated, while the pyrotechnics—for ingenuity of design and brilliancy of effect—were superior to anything of the sort ever witnessed, even in this sky-rocket nation. The medical arrangements—you will smile, perhaps, at this—were really admirable; surgeons, with their assistants, armed with all their horrible paraphernalia, were stationed at various points, in case of accidents, resulting from the rush of the railroad carriages, which delivered their myriads into the heart of Paris: however, I have not heard of a solitary accident. A poor gunner, who was wounded on the last 1st of May, has received a plaster from the King, in the shape of 300 francs.

The annual sitting of the "Cinques Académies" came off on Saturday. never remember seeing so strong a gathering. M. Halevy, the President of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, presided. His speech was really admirable. It possessed much spirit and lucidity, and was greatly applauded. The prize founded by M. le Comte de Volny was then contested: nine memoirs, printed and in manuscript, were then sent in, and the commission charged with their examination signalled the work of M. Pott, "The Bohemians in Europe and Asia." After the decision had been announced, M. Viennet, of the Académie Française, read some inedited fables, which I think possess all the elements to insure a lasting popularity: they are new, piquant, and the points are admirable. These created a marked sensation. And yet it would appear that there is but little original literary genius existing: talent there is plenty; but the principal aim of the literature of the day is to dazzle and surprise, and to enlist the senses without improving the sense or bettering the moral condition of the people.

Notwithstanding the absence of the true poetical sentiment in the French people, they act at moments and upon certain occasions with something which closely approximates to it. For instance, the old tomb of Abélard and Héloïse, better known to your countrymen through the poetical letter of Pope than through the safe medium of history: well, this mutilated tomb, in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, has been restored and surrounded by a handsome grating. Whether this restoration tends to strengthen the sympathy for the "pretious scholar" and "his hapless mate," may be a question not easily answered. The *cui bono* is here not misplaced; but this me-

reticious pair of sentimental voluptuaries find a living echo in the thousands of fashionables that now daily flock to visit the "spot where their ashes lie."

Two thirds of the quidnuncs here have been in a perfect state of fusion for some weeks past, in consequence of a number of bricklayers, carpenters, &c., being employed in the gardens of the Tuilleries. The general supposition was that a telegraph was being prepared for the purpose of communication with the Chamber of Deputies. The mystery has at length been solved, and, as is usual in such cases, its simplicity has completely founded the political *gobemouches*. It appears that Napoleon had a subterranean passage built, which reached from the palace to the terrace which bounds upon the water. "Twas by this his son used, with his nurse, to reach a small pavilion which the Emperor had erected; but which, during the Restoration, had been destroyed. This passage has been cleared and lengthened as far as to the stairs of the terrace, where the splendid statue of Cleopatra is to be placed, from the pedestal of which egress will be had. The Comte de Paris and the young princes who have been hitherto obliged, during the winter, to go to the Palace de Elysée Bourbon when they desired to take air and exercise, will have now a garden where they may enjoy their sports without going from the Tuilleries. Thus a great deal of ingenious speculation has been wasted, and much valuable hypothesis scattered to the winds.

Thiers and Dupin have smashed the Jesuits. It is, I think, pretty well settled that the "Society of Jesus" will no longer be suffered to trail their slime over the hearthstones of France. Thiers was forcible but shallow; Dupin eloquent and logical. One sentence of Dupin's was admirably conclusive. He said, "The Jesuits formed an ardent militia, ever armed to war with heresy. After the Jesuits, the Dominicans; after Jesuitism, the Inquisition."

Considerable excitement exists just now relative to some contemplated improvements in the present system adopted by the *Mont-de-Piété*s. The extent of business effected at these establishments far exceeds what generally is supposed. The yearly advances exceed upwards of twenty million francs, independently of renewed pledges. The advances which are made on pledges and articles retained reach to twelve hundred thousand francs. The great importance of such advances and returns, and the infinite interests concerned, are worthy the deepest monetary study.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are not prolific of news this week. The debate on the arming of the fortifications in the Chamber of Deputies has been commenced, and although the Opposition journals are endeavouring to influence the public mind upon the subject, the chief excitement is among the newspapers. The Government will, no doubt, carry its proposals on the subject. Some attention had been directed to a speech of M. Arago, who opposed the measure on scientific grounds. The *Debate*, in allusion to it, says:—"M. Arago spoke of inundating the ditches, of barring the Seine at the Pont Neuf, and of the means of illuminating the environs of Paris from the heights of the ramparts—a fabulous mode, which should first be tried within the walls. He spoke of a steam gun which would fire so many balls within a minute, and the effect of which would be to render an assault against a town hereafter impossible; and many other subjects certainly highly interesting in the mouth of M. Arago."

The *Debate* then quaintly gives its opinion, that the result of the discussion will be to reduce the debate from the height of the observatory to the domain of reality.

We are glad to say that tranquillity appears to be restored in Switzerland. A letter from Berne of the 29th ult. says that the Government has defeated the Opposition upon a motion for inquiry into its conduct, by a majority of 156 to 28. Argovia has agreed to the treaty with Lucerne for the ransom of prisoners.

The Chamber of Deputies, among other topics, has been engaged in a discussion raised by M. Thiers, respecting the Jesuits. The question at issue would appear to be the continuance of the Jesuits in, or their expulsion from, France; but the opponents of the motion represented it as a pretext of the Freethinkers and sceptics to mask their real object, which is said to be the destruction of the obviously reviving spirit of religion in that country. The topic was disposed of by a mere technical vote.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT LYONS.—A correspondent at Lyons has sent us an account of a lamentable accident, attended with the loss of twenty lives, which took place in that city on the day of the King's *fête* (the 1st inst.) from the crowding of persons on a bridge, to witness the fireworks upon the occasion. Our correspondent says:—"The bridge called the Pont de Pierre is a very strong old narrow bridge—it is not more I should say than eighteen feet wide, with immense strong stone walls on each side, something like the sides of London-bridge; this bridge is toll free, and is the principal thoroughfare from one side of the Soane to the other. The bridge, then, being facing the one for the display of the fireworks, was densely crowded with persons, as well as both banks of the river. A military officer, with whom I am well acquainted, and who is a much better judge of numbers than I am, calculated the number of persons present at eighty thousand—I thought there were more. After the fireworks were over the people began to disperse; those who lived on the right side of the river, but who were placed on the left, the better to view the fireworks, had, of course, in returning home, to pass this dreadful narrow bridge: the same occurred to those who lived on the left side of the river, but who had placed themselves on the right side. It therefore occurred that thousands and tens of thousands had to pass on their way home this fatal bridge. There is a small elevated foot-path on each side of the bridge, upon which only one person can pass. After a little time I contrived to get upon this path, and was nearly half way over, groping my way very slowly; in, however, about a quarter of an hour the bridge became completely choked up—it was impossible either to go one way or the other. The women became frightened, and many fainted; then commenced the horror—the dreadful struggle—the struggle for life: all at once a panic seemed to seize the people, many thinking that a portion of the bridge had given way, and there was some reason for thinking so, for part of the wall on one side of the bridge had been taken down to give facility

to the workmen who are erecting a new bridge, close to where the old one stands; therefore there was nothing to save them from being pushed into the river; to those who did not know the real state of the bridge, this then might have given rise to the panic, or to the idea that the bridge had given way. All at once then this mass of people turned round, pushing with dreadful force to prevent, as I imagine, themselves from being pushed into the river; meeting those coming in an opposite direction, and forcing them back with dreadful confusion—the women, the children, the young girls, and the old men, fell in heaps, and were literally trodden to pieces; the feelings of those who have thus lost their friends or relations cannot be described, though I never once lost my presence of mind. To the honour of the French character be it spoken, that many of them thought more of saving others than of saving themselves; as it was, upwards of twenty persons were killed, many dreadfully wounded; many, I fear, were pushed into the river, so that the real loss of life cannot be stated: the houses near the bridge were filled with the dead and the dying. One poor gentleman, from Villefranche, lost his only son in a most dreadful manner, a very fine boy, his only hope—he was literally flattened, smashed to pieces; never will the recollection of this lamentable scene of the *fête* of Louis Philippe be effaced from my memory."

THE UNITED STATES.

New York papers to the 14th ult. have reached us by the ship *Sea*. Sir Robert Peel's reply to Mr. Polk's insolent message was not then known. The only fact worthy of mention in the papers is a serious conflagration at Pittsburgh, which took place on the 11th. Nearly 1200 houses were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at ten millions. Much merchandise was destroyed, but fortunately there was no loss of life.

WEST INDIES.

The *Clyde* has arrived with the West India Mails. Her dates of departure are, from Honduras 20th March; Tampico, 26th; Vera Cruz, 2nd April; La Guayra, 3rd; Demerara, 4th; Trinidad, 5th; Barbadoes and Jamaica, 8th; Grenada, 10th; St. Thomas's 15th, and Bermuda, 20th.

It is stated that the settlement of the Sugar Duties has given satisfaction in Jamaica. The news of the most interest received by the *Clyde* relates to Mexico. The whole country is represented as being in a most unsettled and disturbed state. Nothing is yet decisive as to the ultimate fate of Santa Anna. He was still confined in the Castle of Perote, the existing Government being by far too insecure and on too fragile a footing to adopt any measures regarding his future destiny. Nearly the whole population are much disappointed in the advantages which they anticipated from the deposition of Santa Anna. A plot had been discovered among a portion of the troops for declaring in favour of Santa Anna and a Federal Government: it was, however, suppressed for the present.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The monthly Overland Mail has arrived from Bombay, brought to Suez by the *Cleopatra*. The dates are from Bombay to the 1st of April, from Western Australia to the 24th of January, from China to the 7th of February, from Calcutta to the 21st, from Madras and Delhi to the 23d of March. The news is not important. The troubles in the southern Mahratta country were over, a vast number of prisoners of the baser sort having been taken. The chiefs at length surrendered themselves. The troops are now nearly all withdrawn. The last detained detachments are hastening into the cantonments. In Scinde matters in the main are peaceful. Sir C. Napier, with a force of 7000 men, still continues beyond the desert.

The troops will, in all likelihood, return as fast as possible to Sukkur. The hot weather was at hand, and they had been sorely pinched for want of provisions.

Another act of cold-blooded assassination has taken place in the Punjab, Rajah Golab Sing, who had been surrounded at Jumbou by the state soldiery, commenced negotiations with his assailants, when vakeels or delegates were appointed to confer with him. These he treacherously massacred; and a good deal of bloodshed subsequently followed. The last tidings intimate the restoration of peace, but it is doubtful whether it will last long. The Governor-General continues at Calcutta, from which he cannot move till the end of August. His Government is realising the expectation formed of it from the beginning, of being most perfectly pacific. Everything is tranquil throughout India. Cholera prevails amongst some of the Madras troops, but the health and condition of the people at large is satisfactory. The Bishop of Calcutta is obliged to return to England on furlough for the benefit of his health.

An express has arrived at Bombay, announcing the capture, by the Goa authorities, of Phonde Sawunt, the chief of the Sawunt Warree rebels, together with several of his adherents. He was wandering through the Goa jungles when taken. Their wives and families had previously been taken, and kept in custody in a large fortification near the powder works at New Goa. The Sawunt Warree refugees were confined in the fortress or convent of Reyes Magos, to the north of the Pangim river.

One of the good results of the establishment of steam communication between Calcutta and Singapore is the rapidity of intelligence. We have letters and papers from Singapore to the 6th of March. The principal news relates to the loss of the fine ship *Ingis*, belonging to Bombay, which got on shore on the 10th of January, near Anjeer. Every effort was made to save the ship and cargo: about a quarter of the cotton on board was saved. The captain (Isaacson) died some days after at Batavia, of anxiety and fatigue.

The news from China comes down to the 10th of February; it is not remarkable. There was a partial stagnation in business, arising from the holidays of the Chinese new year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

May 8th.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Mr. George O. Edwards, of Framlingham, has been chosen Westminster Scholar by the Master of this College. The very Rev. John Lamb, D.D., Dean of Bristol, and Master of Corpus Christi College, has been just appointed to the Vicarage of Olveston-cum-Alveston, Gloucestershire; value £799.

OXFORD.—TRACT No. 90.—At a meeting of the Board of Houses and Proctors, held at Oxford, on Monday, the Board came to a resolution, "That a formal censure upon the tract need not, under existing circumstances, be brought before Convocation."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

FRAUDS UPON THE CUSTOMS BY LANDING WAITERS.—In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, on Tuesday, judgment was given in the case of Mr. Blake. The defendant, with an individual named Tye, had been found guilty of having conspired to defraud the revenue, by conducting their proceedings, as landing waiters at the Custom-house, in such a manner as to cause a loss to the Customs of about £8000 in the course of a year. The Court now sentenced the defendant Blake to be imprisoned for seven calendar months for one set of the offences of which he was charged, and seven more upon another set, making fourteen months in all.

BILL DISCOUNTING.—In the Court of BANKRUPTCY, on Monday, the case of Mr. Gibbs was disposed of.—The bankrupt was described as a money scrivener, carrying on business in Jernyn-street, but was, in fact, a discounter of bills to an immense amount, for noblemen, gentlemen, and gentlemen's servants, male and female, and an agent in granting the latter annuities, at large (promised) rates of interest.—Mr. E. James and Mr. Phinn appeared for the assignees, to oppose the application for his passing his last examination, on the ground of the extremely unsatisfactory state of his accounts, which even now left £37,000 totally unaccounted for.—Mr. M. Chambers supported the bankrupt's application; he was satisfied that the bankrupt's accounts were as satisfactory as he could render.—Mr. Commissioner Holroyd said that under all the circumstances of the case, he would permit the bankrupt to pass his final examination, reserving to the creditors and the Court the right of further dealing with the merits of the case when the bankrupt came up for his certificate, which he suggested should be done on an early day.—The 11th of June was then named.

MR. WARD AND THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—In the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, on Wednesday, Mr. Kelly obtained a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directed to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, to command them to restore the Rev. W. G. Ward, late a fellow of Balliol College, to the degree of bachelor of arts and master of arts in the said university, of which degree he had been deprived by the House of Convocation of that university. Mr. Kelly argued that the proceeding taken by the convocation was illegal, and therefore void.

YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Yorkshire chess-players will be held at Leeds, on Wednesday next, the 14th of May, when a field-day of unusual interest to the lovers of this delightful pastime may be looked for, as it is understood that in addition to the customary phalanx of strong players connected with the association, Mr. Staunton, with several amateurs from the metropolis, will be present.

THE LATE CONDEMNED SERMON.—At a Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, some conversation took place upon the subject of the censure cast upon the Sheriffs in reference to what took place at the condemned sermon preached to Hocker. The Lord Mayor, after defending the Corporation, said he had never been present at an execution, except upon one occasion when he was Sheriff elect. That was at the execution of Courvoisier.—Mr. Sheriff Sidney was sure the Sheriffs were most anxious to pay deference to the proper authorities; but he was anxious it should go forth that the Sheriffs did not admit that they had committed any act of which they were ashamed. He therefore hoped opinion would be suspended until a report was made to the Secretary of State.—Sir Peter Laurie, by way of illustrating the diseased sympathy felt for criminals, said there was at present in Bethlem Hospital, a man who had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity. [Sir Peter Laurie was here supposed to allude to the case of Oxford, who fired at her Majesty in the park.] He would not mention the man's name, but he pledged his honour to the fact, that a lady of title was anxious to procure that individual's autograph, and upon being refused the favour, she actually employed a solicitor, who was well known, to obtain it for her.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE AUCTION DUTIES BILL.—On the proposal for going into committee on this bill, the Duke of Richmond moved that the bill should be committed that day six months. The measure, he said, was wholly uncalculated—would be a loss of over £300,000 to the revenue, and would not give the slightest relief to the agricultural interest, which, in justice, ought to be considered in any contemplated reduction of taxation. If the measure were to be debated as one of confidence, or the contrary, in the Government, he would be prepared to vote that, as regarded the agricultural measures of this session, he had no confidence in the Government.—The Earl of Dalhousie replied to the Duke of Richmond, and contended that the agriculturists would be extensively relieved in the way of indirect taxation, by the duties taken off sugar, coffee, cotton, &c., and that, as regarded the auction duties, justice demanded that a mode of taxation admitted to be unjust, onerous, and oppressive, should be abolished.—After rather a discursive debate, the amendment was rejected by 33 to 15, and the bill went through committee, as did also the Customs Duties Bill, and the Sugar Duties Bill.—The house adjourned about eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.—In answer to a question from Captain ROUS, Mr. HOPE said that Captain Fitzroy had been superseded in the government of New Zealand, but not on any grounds connected with the charges made against him by the New Zealand Company, or at all affecting his personal character or honour.

THE MAYNORTH COLLEGE BILL.—On the motion for receiving the report on the Maynooth College Bill, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved an amendment to the effect that any state grants to religious sects was a violation of the rights of conscience, detrimental to religious truth, and dangerous to civil and religious freedom; but, after a long debate, when the division took place, only two votes were given for the proposition, and the report was received by a majority of 141.

THE IRISH GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Some discussion took place upon a proposal that the promoters of the Irish Great Western Railway (Dublin to Galway) Bill be permitted to proceed with their bill, notwithstanding the report that the standing orders had not been complied with. Ultimately the motion was agreed to by 97 to 81.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—THE SLAVE TRADE.—The house resolved itself into a committee of supply on the Navy Estimates.—Lord PALMERSTON drew the attention of the house to the alarming increase of the slave trade in Cuba and Brazil, and impressed upon the Government the necessity of active interference by destroying all the barracoons of the west coast of Africa; and at the same time insisting upon the liberation of all those slaves in Cuba who have been unlawfully detained in slavery in that island.—Sir R. PEEL said he did not despair of seeing a cordial union between France and England for the suppression of the slave trade—a union which would be more effectual for that object than any other measure whatsoever. He would rather decline for the present giving any opinion respecting the state of the slaves referred to in Cuba; but he feared that the loss of General Valdez, as Governor of the Colony, had not as yet been adequately supplied. With respect to the proposal of destroying the barracoons, whether contrary to national law or not, he must say that he did not think they would serve their object by acting illegally. He thought it probable, however, that the consent of the native chiefs might be obtained for the destruction of these barracoons by negotiation.—In the course of the discussion that ensued, Sir C. NAPIER said that the only means of putting an end to the slave trade was by raising a regiment of a couple of thousand blacks in the West Indies, and taking them to the coast of Africa, which they should scour from north to south, destroying every place from which slaves were embarked. He did not know whether this was or was not contrary to the law of nations; but this he did know, that it was the only way in which the trade could be put a stop to. These estimates occupied the house till nearly one o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—The house only sat for about an hour, which was chiefly occupied in the presentation of petitions. Among them was a petition from the churchwardens and parishioners of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. They stated that the affairs of the parish had for a long series of years been conducted in the most unsatisfactory manner, and that they had now become a subject of public notoriety; that certain differences had arisen between the parishioners and Mr. Michael Gibbs, which had now resulted in a litigation of which no man could see the termination, and that in consequence of this the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, was falling into ruins, and that no adequate provision was made for the payment of the officers of the church, including the respected rector. Under these circumstances the petitioners prayed that some general Act might be passed by which the rights and property of the parish might be adequately protected without recourse to so much wasteful litigation.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Customs Imports Duties Bill, the Auction Duties Bill, the Sugar Excise Duties Bill, and the Colonial Passengers Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There was not a sufficient number of members present at four o'clock to form a house.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Fitzgerald took the oath and his seat for the county of Tipperary, in the room of the late Mr. Otway Cave.

THE CORN LAWS.—Mr. VILLIERS postponed to the 20th inst. his Corn Law motion.

CONDEMNED SERMONS.—In reply to a question from Captain POLHILL, Sir J. GRAHAM stated his belief that the course pursued on a late occasion by the Sheriffs of London, with respect to the admission of the public to the chapel of Newgate during the condemned service, had been adopted in consequence of misapprehension. He had thought it his duty to direct a prison inspector to proceed to the goal of Newgate, and to institute a rigid inquiry as to the whole course of proceedings both on the Sunday and on the morning of the execution. He had not yet received any report from the inspector of prisoners, but when the evidence was laid before him he should not object to lay it on the table of the house. His opinion was that it would be desirable to introduce some legislative enactment on the subject.

MR. MAZZINI.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. BOUVERIE, said that he had caused inquiries to be made about the truth of the accusations which he had brought against Mr. Mazzini, on the faith of the report in the *Moniteur*. He had caused inquiries to be made of the judge who tried Ribero and Caprioli in 1833, and of the public prosecutor who had conducted those trials. Their answers to the inquiries made were full, explicit, and direct; and they stated that no evidence was produced at the trial which incriminated Mr. Mazzini in the least. Had he known at the time he made the original statement, the fact that Mr. Mazzini brought an action against a newspaper for repeating the charge, and much more if he had known what the impression of the judge who tried Ribero, and that of the public prosecutor were, he would never have made the statement he did. He now thought it due to Mr. Mazzini to make the only and the best reparation in his power, namely, that the retraction should be as public as the accusation. This statement was received with loud cheers.

PHYSIC AND SURGERY BILL.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved the committal, *pro forma*, of his Physic and Surgery Bill, in order to allow him to make amendments in it, which he fully explained to the house. He now proposes that there shall be three colleges—the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the College of General Practitioners. He proposes, likewise, to amend the Apothecaries Act, and to obliterate every vestige of that system of apprenticeship which he conceives to be injurious and degrading to the profession. He proposes also to maintain the Council of Health in its present form, taking care that the general practitioners shall be represented in it, and that for this purpose two members of the College of General Practitioners shall be members of the Council of Health. The University of London is to be represented at the Council of Health either by its Chancellor or its Vice-Chancellor. After much discussion the bill was committed *pro forma*, and the proposed amendments introduced; the future stage having been moved by Sir JAMES GRAHAM for the 9th of June.

The house sat till nearly one o'clock, but nothing of interest occurred.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Sugar Excise Duties Bill, the Auction Duties Repeal Bill, the Customs' Duties Bill, the Companies Clauses Consolidation (England) Bill, the Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Bill, the Lands Clauses Consolidation (England) Bill, the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Bill, the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill, also to several private bills. Some conversation took place upon the propriety of making some regulations for the management of railway bills, and the house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—A long conversation took place upon a motion of Sir G. GREY, for a Select Committee to inquire and report whether any and which of the standing orders which are enforced in the case of Railway Bills in Great Britain are unnecessary, and ought to be dispensed with in the case of Railway Bills in Ireland. Some hon. members proposed to rescind the decision to which the house had come on the Great Western (Ireland) Railway Bill, but no step was taken upon it, and the motion of Sir G. GREY was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.—Mr. HUME gave notice that he should move a Call of the House on Thursday, the 22nd.

Mr. HUNT then brought forward his motion, that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider a resolution for admitting corn, the growth of Australia, at the same duty as that of Canada.—A long debate followed, which was closed by Sir R. PEEL and Lord HOWICK.

On the division the numbers were—
For the motion 94
Against it 147
Majority against the motion 53
The house then adjourned at half-past eleven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. F. Mackenzie took the oath and his seat for Peebleshire. The following bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed:—The Great North of England (Clarence and Hartlepool Junction)

Railway Bill, the Guildford Junction Railway Bill, the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Bill, the London and Brighton Railway (Horsham Branch) Bill, and the Gravesend and Rochester Railway Bill.

The Bodham Harbour Bill, the Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington and Colne Extension Railway Bill, and the Stoke-upon-Trent Market Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. GIBSON moved, "that in all cases in which the members of a committee on a railway bill, or group of bills, shall be reduced to four, the proceedings on such bill or group of bills shall be suspended until the Committee of Selection shall have discharged one of the said four members from further attendance on the said committee." The hon. member said he considered this resolution necessary, in order to give satisfaction to the public, and deal out even-handed justice. A discussion ensued, in which Lord G. Somerset, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Ward, Mr. G. Vernon, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Brotherton, and several other members took part; after which the motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—Sir R. PEEL moved that the house at its rising do adjourn until Thursday, the 15th inst. Several Members.—Friday, Friday. (Hear.) Sir R. PEEL said he must adhere to the day he had originally named, as he had a motion to bring forward on Thursday.—The motion was then agreed to.

In answer to a question by Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Sir R. PEEL said he wished to proceed with the bill relating to banking in Ireland and Scotland without delay.

In answer to a question by an hon. member, Sir R. PEEL said he should propose on Friday next to take the Army and Navy Estimates.

In answer to a question from Mr. SHEIL, Sir G. CLEER said it was not intended by the Government to bring forward during the present session any general measure relating to pilotage.

Sir J. GRAHAM postponed, until the 9th of June, the second reading of the Parochial Settlement Bill.

ACADEMICAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—Sir J. GRAHAM rose and moved for leave to bring in a bill relating to academical institutions in Ireland. The right hon. baronet said the object her Majesty's Government had in view was to improve the condition and education of the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) He then proceeded to read the various reports which had been made on this important subject. At the present time not less than 395,000 children were educated in the national schools in Ireland. The question was, therefore, one of deep interest.—Sir J. GRAHAM then stated that the Government intended to found three provincial Colleges in Ireland—one at Cork, one at Galway, and the other at Belfast. The expense of building the three would, at the outside, be £100,000, and the annual endowment £6000. The Crown to have the nomination of the professors; but the principle would be to avoid all interference, positive or negative, with religious scruples. (Hear.) After stating some other details, Sir James Graham concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty to endow three Colleges for the advancement of learning in Ireland. (Cheers.)—Mr. WYSE spoke generally upon the subject of Education, and supported the bill.—Mr. ROSS believed the measure would give great satisfaction in Ireland.—Mr. BELLEW also approved of the bill.—Mr. ROCHE spoke in favour of it, but thought it did not go far enough.—Sir R. INGLIS objected to an endowment for Education, except upon the principles of the Established Church. A more gigantic scheme of Godless education had never been proposed.—Mr. SHEIL advocated the bill.—Sir R. PEEL contended that if a condition of religious instruction were imposed, it would be impossible to establish a new system of academical instruction.—Mr. SHAW did not altogether approve of the measure, but he did not feel called upon to offer any opposition to it.—After some further discussion leave was given to bring in the bill, and the house, at a late hour, adjourned till Thursday next, the 15th inst.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The eve of Whitsuntide is not remarkable for much holiday demonstration: in the coming week all the world and his mother will be merry-making: in the present, the circle of pleasure only afforded a small segment for the select. But that was eminently *piquante*: quite an Olympic *bourse bouche*: the Chester race meeting. Of its sports, its crossing and jostling, and other matters of the like sort, essentially appertaining to it, we shall come to speak presently; first, offering our desultory notes and comments on the old City, the quaintest assemblage of bricks and mortar in Great Britain, or, probably, in the great globe itself. Horace says, it was not everybody's luck to go to Corinth in his time—and as, despite of railways, there may be people who have never seen Chester in ours, it is really doing them good service to tell what sort of a place it is. Suppose they should stand in need of such information, and seek it in Brooke's Gazetteer for instance, what do you suppose they would find there? That it is "the principal port of embarkation for Ireland," which is as near the fact as, that Primrose-hill is the spot from which we receive the principal supply of native oysters. Indeed, if the sea ever did visit the neighbourhood, it must have made its last call about the period when the *crustacea* removed from the vicinity of Highgate and Hampstead. The peculiar character of this queer old place centres in its ways, topographically, not moral—the latter being those of cathedral towns in general; that is, conspicuously excellent. But its pathway is a thing quite out of the common way; a contrivance that puts to shame all that has ever been said or sung of the chivalry of politeness. It is neither more nor less than this, that the inhabitants have thrown open their first floors for the accommodation of the whole human family. The citizen of Chester provides a street in front of his residence, for the passage of carriages, and carts, and quadrupeds, as is the custom in all civilised communities, but he scorns to put his brother on a level with these. For his convenience, he confiscates his personal pride and circumstance, and gives him his drawing-room for a *brother*. If this be too abstruse for Cockney comprehension, let our City friends imagine the state apartments of Devonshire House substituted for the Piccadilly flags, and they will have some idea of the scale on which pedestrianism is conducted on the banks of the Dee. Here, however, it is fit to observe—to prevent mistakes—that the populace of this most courteous of burghs share with their fellows the passions that all flesh is heir to. Once upon a time, we were present at an election within its walls, and happened to arrive at the bridge just as a party of free and independent voters had thrown General Grosvenor's carriage over the battlements, and were cheering the equipage as it floated down the river. Naturally we inquired why they had done so? and received for answer, "Because they thought the General was in it!" We take it that, as a sample of our apoplexy, this is *unique*.

They have a belief in Cheshire that, in the event of a drought, there would be as specific for it in the announcement of racing on the Rhodoe. So far as individual experience enables us to form an opinion, the persuasion is well founded: we have rarely or ever assisted at a meeting on the course, without being convinced that waterproof clothing is a mere affair of imagination; an invention that laughs science to scorn. Of course it rained during the present anniversary, and as hard as it could during the Cup race, by way of climax. The races began on Tuesday, and concluded yesterday; but the whole interest was absorbed by the event aforesaid, which took place on Wednesday. In the good old times, the Cup used to be a good old family affair, for which the neighbouring nobility and gentry having race horses, sent them to race, as a point of etiquette. Now they have changed all that; and if there be one issue on the turf more "miscellaneous" than another, it is the Chester Handicap. To crown all, on Wednesday last, it was won by a "cock-tail"—but this is jumping to a conclusion. Being a matter of more suspicion—to use parliamentary language—than any yearly put upon the course, it commands more patronage of the ring than any, not even the Derby excepted. In quality, the Epsom book may be the heaviest, but in quantity, the speculation on the Trades' Cup would be found to have the pull. This year it was prodigious: not less than fifty horses were publicly backed for it, and when it is had in observance that the winner was never mentioned in the market, nor anywhere else till the day, what a harvest it must have been for the "legs!" The occasion drew together the whole world of racing, amateurs and professional; and the hour of four drew to the post a field of twenty—by no means keeping the word of promise to the hope or the eye. Lord George Bentinck, as usual, was fagman—a post for which he is peculiarly qualified. Excellent well did he marshal his troop—and at the signal of the lowered flags, off they went like rockets. The race was run all through with great severity—all through which a half-bred giving weight to many good thorough-breds of his year—had the best of it, and won in a canter. Here is a problem for your turf philosophy. Intrepid, the winner, last year ran ten times, including two walks over—and was beaten for but four of his engagements. He carried 6st. 6lb. as a four-year-old, but nobody ever thought of him, and he was at 40 to 1 at starting! Thus was the greatest sporting issue of the racing season of 1845 decided in favour of an animal with the ignominious title of a "cock-tail." To such complexion does the science of handicapping bring the mighty of the turf. The conclusion of the Cup race was the signal for the tens of thousands to take to their heels, as if the gentleman in black was entitled to the hindmost. "And wherefore this hot haste?" inquires the reader. Because in the race week every man, woman, and child, at Chester, adopts as a motto and a social compact, the last words of Marmion!

BETTING AT CHESTER—WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

2 to 1 agst Idas (t)	14 to 1 agst Pantal	40 to 1 agst Laird o' Cokpen
5 to 1 — J. Day's lot (t)	20 to 1 — Pantal	(t)
10 to 1 — Weatherbit	33 to 1 — Ironmaster (t)	50 to 1 — Young Eclipse (t)
12 to 1 — Forth's lot (t)	40 to 1 — Clear the Way (t)	50 to 1 — Kedger (t)

AQUATICS.

The 24th, 25th, and 26th of June have at length been fixed for the Royal Thames Regatta.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—The season for this distinguished club premises, from the number of yachts entered, to be the most brilliant witnessed for several years past. There are at present at the grand rendezvous upwards of 100, and several new ones approaching towards completion.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The Earl of Fitzhardinge has presented this distinguished club with a silver cup, value £50, to be sailed for by yachts the property of members, and in the contest to be manned and steered by them *exclusively*. This match will be an amateur one indeed. The 17th of June has been fixed for the contest.

CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Grosvenor Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 30 added.
Mr. Mostyn's Alameda, 4 yrs (Marlow) 1
Mr. Collett's Coranna, 6 yrs 2
Match, 100 sovs; Mr. Fowler's The Witch (Calloway) beat Mr. Halford's Outcast in a canter.

Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. Two miles.
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Queen Pomare (Holmes) 1
Mr. F. R. Price's Lena (allowed 3lb) 2
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Thrice round.
Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, aged (Templeman) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth, aged 2

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 50 added. Heats.
Mr. Meikland's Freeman, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (Riley) 1
Lord Stanley's Psalm Singer, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb 2

WEDNESDAY.

This being the all-important day of the week on which the "Tradesmen's Plate" or "Cup" was to be decided, it led to the customary excitement in and about Chester.

The Two-year-old Sweepstakes or 25 sovs each. Five furlongs.
Lord G. Bentinck's Princess Alice (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. J. O'Brien's The Traverser 2
The Tradesmen's Plate of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs each. Twice round, from the Grosvenor Post to the coming-in chair. One hundred and twenty-three subs.

Mr. Skerratt's Intrepid (h b), 4 yrs, 6st 6lb (Arthur) 1
Mr. Gully's St. Lawrence, aged, 8st 9lb 2
Mr. Mostyn's Milton, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb 3
Mr. Hesselstine's Fitzallen, 3 yrs, 5st 4

Won in a canter.

THURSDAY.

The Marquis of Westminster's Plate.

Mr. Mostyn's Milton 1
Mr. Salvin's Marian Ramsay 2
Mr. W. Scott's Cataract 3

The Dee Stand Cup.

Mr. Collett's Coranna 1
Mr. Osbaldeston's Sorella 2

The Chester St. Leger.

Mr. A. W. Hill's The Libel 1
Mr. Bennett's Hope 2
Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Ellis 3

The Welter Cup.

Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth 1
Mr. Shafto's Porto Bello 2

The Cup.

The objection against Intrepid is withdrawn.

PORTRAITS OF EMINENT LIVING PAINTERS.

J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.; WILLIAM COLLINS, R.A.; DANIEL MACLISE, R.A.; FRANCIS GRANT, R.A.

Art is never more the subject of conversation in the London circles of fashionable life than it is from the first Monday in May to the close of the Royal Academy Exhibition. Have you been to the Academy yet? Have you seen Mr. Turner's Landscapes, or Mr. Grant's fine portraits? or what do you think of Collins or MacLise? are the questions that are regularly put to you; and all who love art exhibit a laudable curiosity to know what the men are like who continue to attract and deserve attention. "I would rather," says Johnson, "have the portrait of a dog I know, than all the allegories that were ever painted;" and we are so much of Johnson's way of thinking in this matter, and enter so earnestly into the pleasing topics of conversation at this time, that we have had four of our great painters' portraits expressly taken for this paper, that our readers may see what four of our great artists are like, who still continue to advance the glories of their calling.

JOSEPH MALLORD WILLIAM TURNER (better known as J. M. W. Turner) was the son of a hair dresser in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden; and sent his first work, a "View of the Archbishop's Palace, at Lambeth," to the Royal Academy Exhibition of the year 1790—five and fifty years ago. His very early works gave no great promise of excellence in his art. They were views, for the most part, of the exteriors of celebrated buildings—"The Palace at Eltham," "Malmesbury Abbey," "Gate of St. Augustine's Monastery, at Canterbury," "West Entrance of Peterborough Cathedral," "Tintern Abbey," "Lincoln Cathedral," varied occasionally by a "View on the River Avon, at Bristol, near St. Vincent's Rock," "The Interior of a Choir," "A Rising Squall," or "The Pantheon in Oxford-street on Fire." He first sought his subjects at sea in the year 1797, when he sent to the Royal Academy Exhibition of that year his "Fishermen Coming Ashore at Sunset Previous to a Gale," and his "Fishermen Beached Previous to a Storm." He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in the year 1800, and to the Exhibition of the following year he sent one of his very finest works—"Dutch Boats in a Gale—Fishermen Endeavouring to Put their Fish on Board." A vacancy occurring in the ranks of the Academy Mr. Turner was at once elected a Royal Academician. This was in 1802, and his pictures of that year justified the honour—"Fishermen upon a Lee-Shore in Squally Weather," and "Ships Bearing Up for Anchorage." Tired, for a time, of fishermen and the sea, he took to other subjects, and exhibited his well-known views of "Edinburgh from the Calton Hill," "Falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen," "Pembroke Castle," with a thunder-storm about it; and, still more ambitious, "A Country Blacksmith Disputing upon the Price of Iron and the Price Charged to the Butcher for Shoeing his Pony;" "The Unpaid Bill, or the Dentist Reproving his Son's Prodigality;" "The De-luge;" "Dido and Aeneas;" "Dido Building Carthage;" "Apollo and Python."

Mr. Turner is equally distinguished for the excellence of his oil pictures and his water-colour drawings. He has the art of poetizing everything by throwing a cloud, or a rising mist, or a setting sun, with now and then a thunder-storm, or a rainbow, over the whole of his composition. But in his early style his "Fishermen at Sea;" his picture in the Bridgewater Gallery; his "Guard Ship at the Nore" (in Mr. Wadmore's Collection), are better of their kind than any of his after productions we can name. Mr. Turner is an artist upon peculiar principles. It is either the fashion to admire him altogether, or to condemn him at a glance. The feverish glare of his present style—that systematic defiance of every kind of principle in art or appearance in nature—still continues to find admirers; and a book has been written of late, and it is a clever one, wherein every excellence in landscape art is found pre-eminent in Mr. Turner. He is the very William Blake of living landscape painters. Let us not forget, however, his "Italy, a Composition," or some of those circular views of Venice he takes so much delight in painting—while we condemn the exaggeration of his art, and call to mind his "Jessica at the Window." He is a great painter, and may be seen on his throne at Mr. Windus's, at Tottenham.

WILLIAM COLLINS was the son of a painter and picture dealer of the same name, and sent his first works to the Royal Academy exhibition of the year 1809—"Boys at Breakfast," and "Boys with a Bird's Nest." One of his early works—"A Country Kitchen,"—a performance of the year 1811, may be seen in Mr. Sheepshanks' collection. It is a little hard, but the detail and execution are quite capital.

We may associate the name of Collins with everything that is pleasing in rural life—Children picking hops—Children gathering blackberries—and Children examining the contents of a net—with everything too that is connected with the life of a fisherman on the sea-coast. His "Fishermen coming ashore before Sunrise," his "Young Shrimp Catchers," and his "Fishermen on the look-out." He has been and still continues a most admirable painter. But we prefer the finish of his early pictures to the style he now indulges in. Mr. Collins was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in the year 1815, and a Royal Academician in the year 1820.

DANIEL MACLISE was an exhibitor for the first time on the walls of the Royal Academy in the year 1830, when Mr. Turner had been before the world for forty years. His early works were chiefly portraits—a little hard, but characteristic and clever. We remember his portraits of "L. E. L.," and Campbell, the poet, with a great deal of pleasure. In 1832 he exhibited his "Puck Disenchanted Bottom;" in 1833, his "Snap-apple Night, or All-hallow Eve in Ireland" (since engraved); in 1834, his "Installation of Captain Rock;" and in 1835, "The Vow of the Peacock." The Peacock was a clever picture; a little exaggerated, perhaps, in style, but full of the germs of future excellence; and so thought the Academy, for he was elected an A.R.A. soon after. In 1836, he exhibited his "Macbeth and the Weird Sisters;" in 1837, his "Lady Sykes;" in 1838, "Salvator Rosa painting his friend Masaniello," and that charming illustration of "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Olivia and Sophia fitting out Moses for the Fair." The visitors to the Exhibition of 1839 will recollect his jovial representation of "Robin Hood;" and the visitors of the year 1840, "the Banquet Scene in Macbeth," the "Scene from Gil Blas," and "Malvolio, in Yellow Stockings, and Cross-gartered." To the Exhibition of 1841, Mr. MacLise sent his "Sleeping Beauty," and another incident from "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Hunt the Slipper, at Neighbour Flamborough's;" to the Exhibition of 1842, "The Play Scene in Hamlet (in Mr. Vernon's collection); to the Exhibition of 1843, "The Actor's Reception of the Author," from "Gil Blas;" and to the Exhibition of 1844, a "Scene from Comus," for the Queen's summer-house at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. MacLise is a young man, and has yet only played and trifled with his strength. He is destined for great things; but he must work hard, and give himself time, for the race is not always to the swift. He is deficient in the perspective of space, and has yet to acquire a good eye for colour; but he has great dexterity of hand, with a fertile fancy, and a fine imagination. We look forward to his fresco in the July Exhibition, at Westminster Hall, (now near at hand), with the highest expectation.

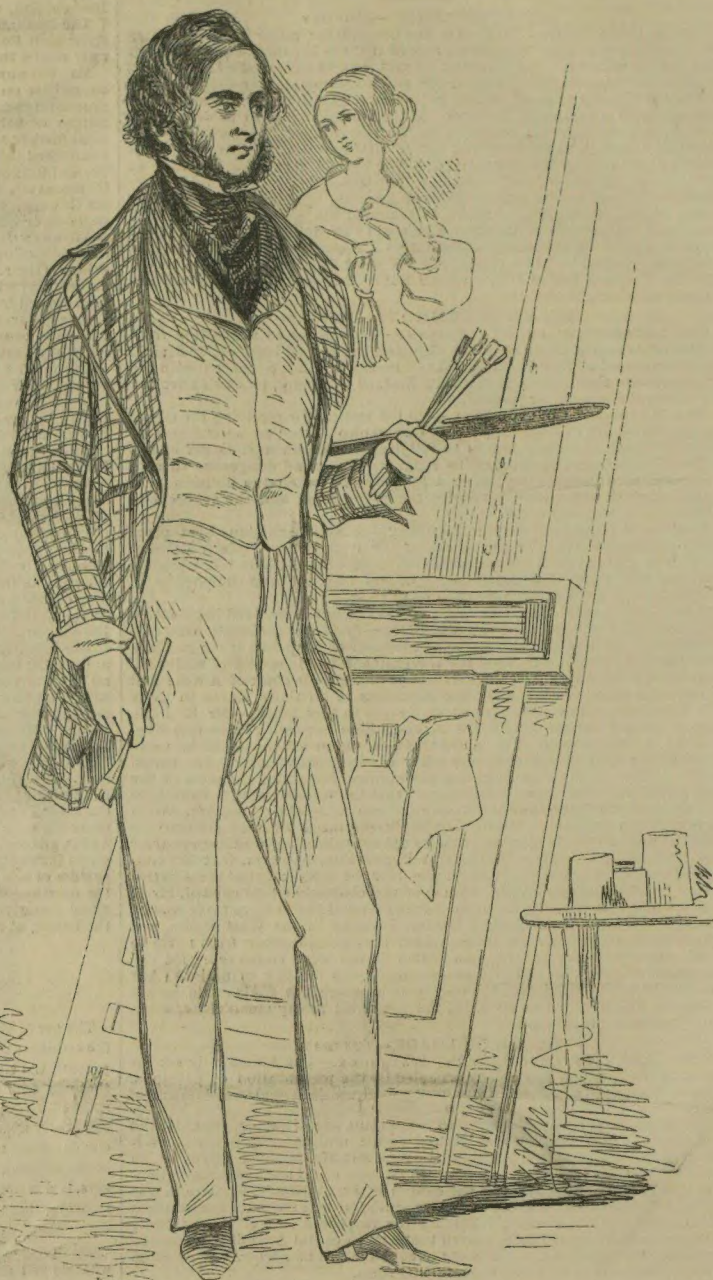
FRANCIS GRANT first sought public approbation, as a painter, in the year 1834, by the "Breakfast Scene at Melton," in the Royal Academy Exhibition of that year. It attracted a good deal of attention, but artists passed it by, and critics overlooked it, as something with which Art had nothing to do. His early works found favour in the eyes of all who are interested in the turf. In 1837, he exhibited "The Meeting of his Majesty's Stag-Hounds on



William Collins' 30 May 1844

W. COLLINS, ESQ., RA.,

Ascot Heath;" in 1839, "The Melton Hunt," with some six and thirty portraits in it; in 1840, "The Queen on Horseback," attended by Lord Melbourne and the Lords in Waiting; and, in 1841, "A Party at Ranton Abbey, the Shooting Lodge of the Earl of Lichfield," the last of his works in his



F. GRANT, ESQ., A.R.A.

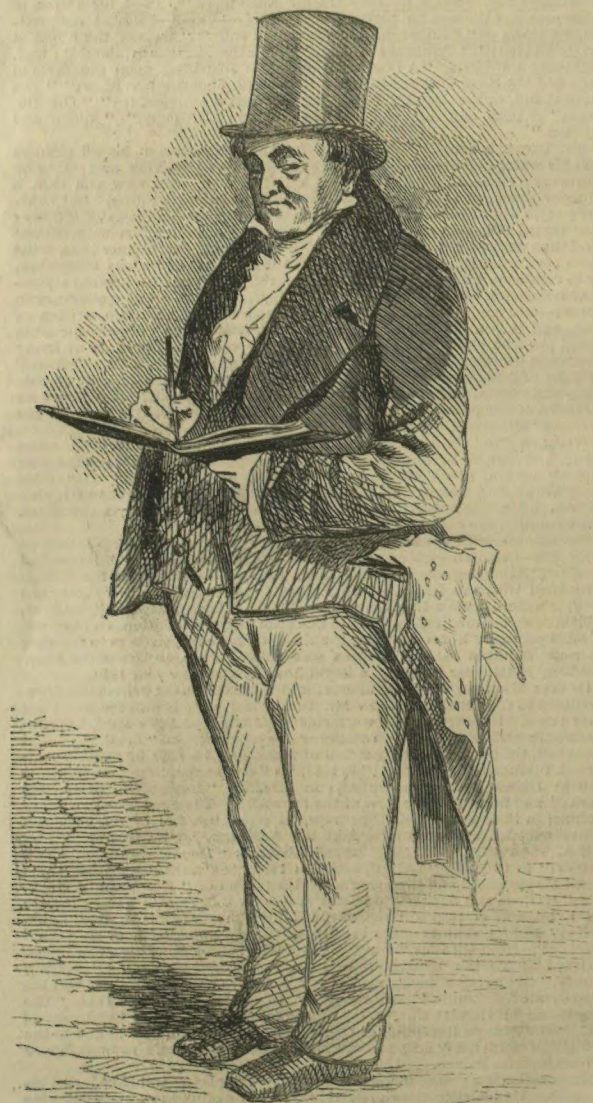
artist of the highest excellency in that branch of the art. He has since performed wonders; and, in the present Exhibition, carries the palm away, for female portraits, from all competitors. No one can come near him. He paints a female face with all the delicacy of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and inserts a background with all the warmth and frankness of Gainsborough. His Miss Singleton is a charming three-quarter portrait—lady-like and unconstrained in action, with a sweet expression, and most admirably coloured. "The Two Sisters," are however still better—portraiture rising into ideality; while parts of his "Master Fraser on his Pony"—the head of the boy especially—cannot but command our warmest admiration.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

This is the seventy-seventh Exhibition of the Royal Academy since its formation, in 1769, and the eighth since its removal to Trafalgar square. It is, on the whole, an average Exhibition. We remember many better within the last twenty years, to say nothing of a prior period, when Lawrence bewitched us with his female portraits, and the works of Wilkie required a railing before them to keep an admiring multitude from doing an unwilling injury to a work of art. We have seen a better Exhibition within the last five

Francis Grant
May 4

first style, for about this time he began to feel his strength, and the portrait of Lady Glenlyon, in the Exhibition of 1842, established his name as an



J. M. W. Turner

J. M. W. TURNER, ESQ., R.A.

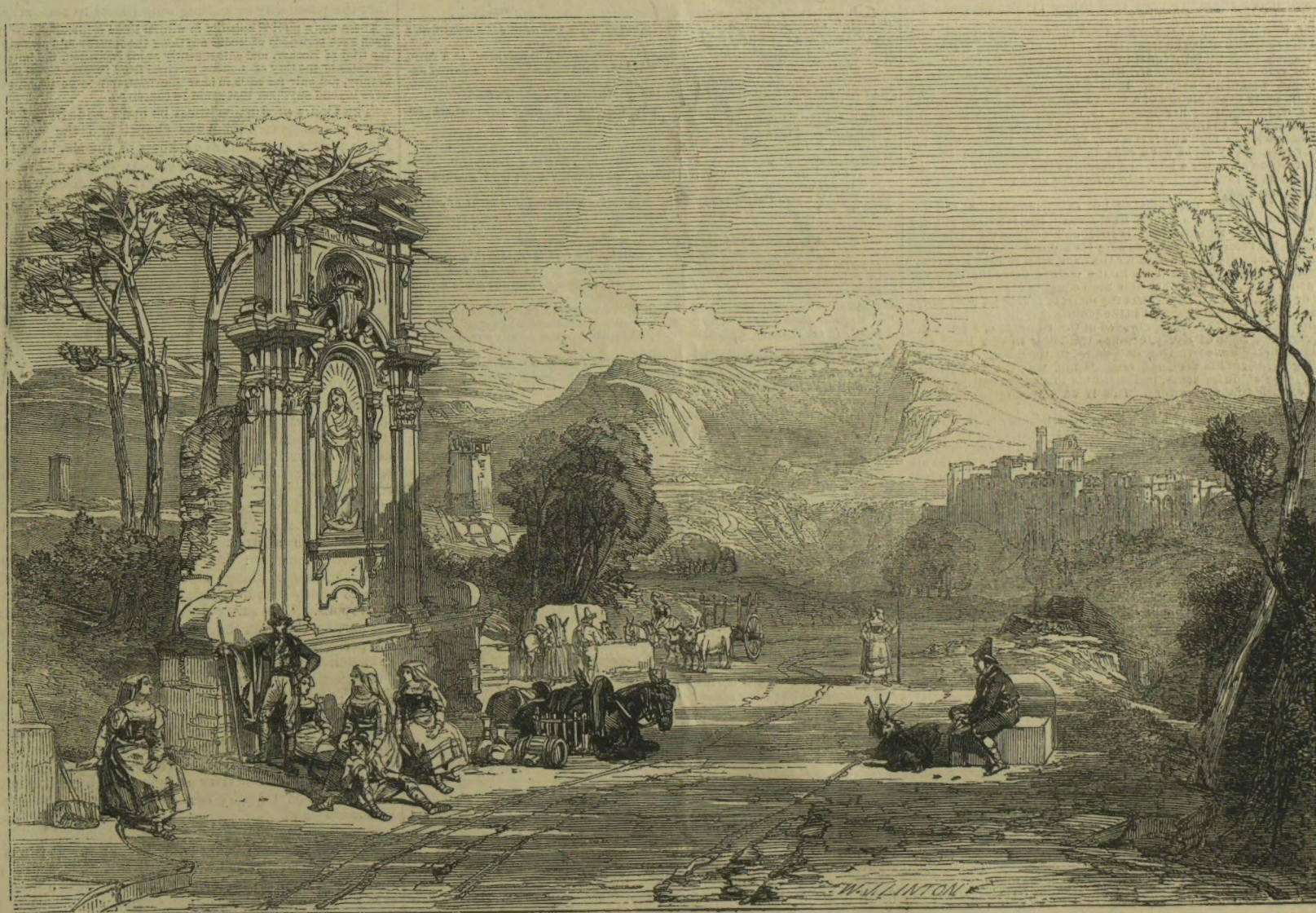


David MacLise

D. MACLISE, ESQ., R.A.



SCENE FROM THE LIFE OF THE DUC DE BIRON.—PAINTED BY G. LANCE.



VIEW NEAR OURNELO CONTRADA DI SORA KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—PAINTED BY W. LEITCH.

years, for the present one is much in the condition of the Irish people, suffering extremely from the system of *absenteeism*. Landseer, with his hands in the brick and mortar of a new house, has found time, and that barely too, we are told, for a single picture. Eastlake, engaged in the duties of more than one office, falls back on the "Comus" of a former year; and Mulready, engaged constantly in drawing on wood, rummages his studio for a picture he had by him—painted fifteen years ago! and the crayon sketch of a subject already familiar to us in the finished picture; while Macleise, busy with his fresco, for the July Exhibition, in Westminster Hall, has lacked leisure for any other work. Now that Wilkie is no more, we can ill put up with one subject and one only from the fascinating pencil of Edwin Landseer, while a sketch from Mulready, however excellent, can ill repay the spectator, who expects a finished work from the hand he has so much reason to admire. Critics, it is true, are easily disappointed, and an admiring public perhaps expects too much. Why should Landseer paint so little, Eastlake and Mulready remain so idle, and Macleise disappoint us altogether?

The council has assigned the place of honour in the present exhibition to the single work of Edwin Landseer—a picture without a name, a kind of "Good Shepherd," a commission, it is understood, from Sir Robert Peel. In the right hand part of the picture is seen a rude figure in stone of Christ on the Cross, and before this figure a "Good Shepherd" is represented kneeling, with his flock of sheep around him, and his dogs not far distant, by his cap and crook. The story is, therefore, very small—the sentiment and execution everything. It is really a very fine picture, though the sheep, in dexterity of touch, are hardly equal to the well-known picture of "The Tethered Ram," and the stone cross and figure are a little too large for the surrounding portions. The "Good Shepherd," however, is beyond all praise, a stretch of pinion beyond Mr. Landseer's usual flight, from which we may augur well of his success hereafter in the higher branches of his calling.

Mr. Eastlake's picture has all the usual excellences, and all the year-after-year deficiencies of his style and treatment—nay, more, it is hardly equal to "the height of that great argument" he has chosen—the noble conclusion of Milton's "Masque of Comus." Pure and refined in its conception, and careful in its execution, it yet wants that presiding something which would place it at once in the regions of high art. The painter is scarcely spiritual enough for the poet whose conception he embodies, and we have, moreover, a repetition of the same ideal excellence of face unworthy of the inventive powers of Mr. Eastlake's pencil. The winged boys want the spirituality of Sir Joshua's circle of winged heads, now under Mr. Eastlake's charge in the National Gallery, and the hands of the female figure (Psyche, we suppose) are of too fleshy a substance, and, what is more, of too large a size for the possessor.

Mr. Etty deals, as before, in Loves and Graces, dipped in the colours of the rainbow, and fresh from a banquet of Provence roses. "Come to me and I will give you flesh," was the cry of a wild MacGregor to an eagle that soared above his head in one of his native fastnesses. Come to me and I will give you flesh, Mr. Etty might make his cry to the Loves and Graces of poetic fancy, for no one can paint flesh as he can paint it. He has here a subject from L'Allegro—"Zephyr with Aurora Playing," for he has got tired of "Comus" for a time. Mr. Etty has a frolic pencil, and this is one of the best works we have lately seen from his hand. Eastlake and Etty combined, would make one great painter. The purity of the one would keep down the occasional impurity of the other, and Etty's colour would give a glow divine to the cold clay-like execution of Mr. Eastlake's pencil.

Mr. Howard (R.A.) is here again in one of his unhappy dotages—it is pleasant, however, to see, that if he has lost his early mantle, it has fallen on the shoulders of one who wears it with a becoming grace. The "Sabrina" of Mr. Frost is a fine conception of Milton's meaning in his Masque; well grouped, full of fine feeling, and in parts very delicately painted. At first sight it will pass for a Howard, before

That sprightly ease
Which marks security to please

had altogether left him. But Mr. Frost must not remain content with the fame this picture will acquire him; he must forsake, moreover, the servile paths of imitation, and fly a flight hereafter with unborrowed wings.

Mulready's little picture is excellent in its way, full of fine colour, and full of character, indicating a story rather than telling it. A boy is seen seated at a table, with an illustrated edition of a "Big Ha' Bible" before him. He has a child on his knee, represented in the act of starting forward with a childish exultation of constrained delight—we say constrained, because the boy alone keeps the child from leaping altogether from his knee. All the little accessories are admirable—the fire with the ample pot upon it, the chimney-piece with the painted figures on its shelf, the back of the person who is taking in the bread at the door—all are happy. It is really, we add again, admirable in its way.

Collins has a picture embodying a humorous incident, and called in the catalogue, "Fetching the Doctor." A boy has just alighted from the back of a rough shaggy pony, at the door of a villager, Dr. Locock. He has knocked, and the Doctor has come down with a light in his hand to hear what he has to say. The expression on the boy's face, as seen by the effect of the Doctor's light, is most excellent. Nor is the Doctor's face without those extraordinary torturings of muscle, produced in all our faces when newly awakened from a heavy sleep, and at an unusual hour. The whole story is well told, and the painting firmer than is usually observable, in the later style of this admirable artist.

Leslie has a small picture, called "The Heiress"—representing a well-proportioned room, furnished in the purest taste, with two female figures seated, and a third in her walking dress, who has newly entered the room, followed by a page with a letter on a silver tray. Story there is none, but the taste is excellent, and the several parts throughout are painted in the finished style of an old Dutch painter. Articles of elegance abound about the room, and a full length figure of a man, by Van Somer, is seen on one part of the wall, and a three-quarter portrait in a wig, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in another. The young lady, "The Heiress," is very lovely, and is supposed to be tormented with offers. This is a superior picture to the scene from "Molière," by the same artist, hanging here as a pendant to it, but which, if we recollect aright, we have seen before in Mr. Sheepshanks' keeping.

Mr. Webster, who has acquired the name, from the frequency of his school subjects, and the skill with which he treats them, of "Do the Boys Webster," has here a "Dame's School," fully equal to the well-known "Frown" and "Smile," in the collection of the late Mr. Knott, and now, since the sale, at Christie's, in Mr. Bicknell's keeping. It is full of incident, and differs throughout from every other picture of a village school that we can call to memory. The child repeating her lessons to herself, and the little girl wholly intent at learning to thread a needle, are pictures within a picture. We have but one fault to find, and it is a very small one, though of some moment in our eyes. Why did he put a cane in the hands of the school mistress? Shenstone gives her a bird, and describes the children when out of school as shaping, in their fancies, a tree before the door into village rods, and "tingling at the view."

We must own to having felt a good deal of disappointment at the pictures by Sir William Allen in this year's Exhibition. His "Nelson at Cape St. Vincent Boarding the San Nicolas" is poor and petty in its style and treatment; and his "Peter the Great Teaching his Subjects the Art of Ship-Building" a little too showy in its action for the Czar, who worked as a common shipwright. But the Russian faces in the picture carry the stamp of their nation about them, and Allen has here been equal to himself.

"The Duc de Biron," of Mr. Lance, has the merit of telling its own story, without the aid of words. The incident in the picture may be new, however, to many of our readers. The Duke, enraged at the contents of a letter he has received from the Duke of Savoy, crushes the letter in one hand and grasps his sword, in the act of vowing vengeance, in the other. His sister, who is standing by, seizes his arm, and reminds him that the King (Henry IV., of France) whose life he seeks, had saved his life, at the battle of Fontenoy-Francaise, with this very sword. This is an affecting incident, and Mr. Lance has made the most of it.

Mr. Leitch's landscape, engraved for our present number (a view in the kingdom of Naples, near Ournelo Contrada di Sora) is a charming picture, in the manner of the late Sir Augustus Callcott. Nor has Mr. Leitch lost sight in the picture before us, of Unwins and Penry Williams. The figures are cleverly disposed about the foreground, and the story—a kind of Halt—is appropriate in every part to the surrounding scenery.

We shall return to the Royal Academy Exhibition in our next week's number. A careful examination is required for anything like criticism, and such has been the crowded state of the rooms, during the present week, that incivility was almost necessary to get one near a picture of any name.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—On Thursday the anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated at St. Paul's. Owing to the announcement that his Royal Highness Prince Albert would be present, the attendance was exceedingly great. Amongst the stewards on the occasion were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Waterford, Viscount Beresford, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, &c., &c. Full choral service, accompanied by the organ, was performed, and at the conclusion, the committee, stewards, and others, repaired to Merchant Tailors' Hall, where the annual dinner took place.

EARLY LUXURIES.—Peaches were on Wednesday sold at Covent-garden market at 5s. each.

VISITORS TO THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Mr. Wordsworth and Mr. Rogers, the celebrated poets, visited the Royal Exchange on Tuesday, and went over the extensive establishment of Lloyd's. Although the author of "The Pleasures of Memory" is well known in the city, from his connection with the bank of Rogers, Olding, and Co., still the visit of "Sam Rogers," as he is familiarly but with respectful deference called in business, with his contemporary Wordsworth, could not fail to attract attention.

SECESSION OF MR. GREY PORTER FROM THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Grey Porter has seceded from the Repeal Association. Mr. Grey Porter assigns, as the reason of his resignation, that he has discovered, from the speeches at the recent Dundalk demonstration, that Mr. O'Connell is determined, at all hazards, to have Repeal, and that no concessions which the Imperial Parliament may, or can make, will divert him from his purpose. Mr. Grey Porter has no sympathy with this feeling. He thinks that the Imperial Legislature could, were it so disposed, administer the affairs of Ireland quite as beneficially and satisfactorily to the Irish people, as a Parliament located in College-green.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 11.—Whitsuntide, or Pentecost, from the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles.
MONDAY, 12.—Lord Stafford beheaded, 1641.
TUESDAY, 13.—Old May Day.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Henry Grattan died, 1820.
THURSDAY, 15.—Rapun died, 1725.
FRIDAY, 16.—Titus Oates convicted of perjury, 1685.
SATURDAY, 17.—Talleyrand died, 1838.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 17.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	5 24 6 44 6 6 6 29 6 52 7 18 7 45 8 21 8 58 9 31 10 4 10 35				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Son of Ink," Ipswich.—We do not know the date when the "nick" was first cast in printing type; in all probability, it was an early improvement; for "it is one of those pretty contrivances for saving labour which experience has introduced into every art, and which are as valuable for diminishing the cost of production as the more elaborate inventions of machinery."

"A Two Years' Subscriber," near Penzance.—The "Flute Preceptor" and the song in question may be obtained, by order, of any music-seller.

"Pittore,"—Mr. Ackermann, 96, Strand, purchases drawings of artists. Our rate of remuneration for contributions varies with their merit.

"X. Y. Z."—The London and Birmingham Railway runs by a tunnel at Kensal-green, north of the Cemetery.

"J. J."—Liverpool.—The subject suggested has been omitted for want of room.

"T. O."—Bishopgate-street Without, will see by our present number that we are not unmindful of "the many poor of Great Britain and Ireland."

"A Subscriber," River-view-terrace.—It is not usual to divulge the authorship of literary contributions published anonymously.

"Rara Avis."—We shall be glad to engrave our correspondent's namesake, on the arrival of the specimen.

"John Harrison."—See No. 88 of our journal for a description of the Atmospheric Railway.

"H. M."—"James's Novels" is correct; the possessive s is only dropped when the noun ends with double s; as "righteousness's sake."

The Editors of the "Bromley Magazine" are thanked for Nos. I. and II. of their miscellany, the staple of which is by the pupils of Mr. Rawes's Academy; the papers on botany are excellent.

"E. L."—South Wales.—The present circulation of the journal in question is within 3 or 400 of 25,000 copies.

"Allegro," Dorchester.—The concluding number of our present volume will be published on June 28 next; the Index, Title-page, &c., will be given with the first number of the next volume.

"A Constant Reader," West Malling.—St. George was adopted as the patron of soldiers by the English Crusaders, for the succour which he was supposed to have afforded them at the siege of Antioch. As such, Edward III. made him patron of the Order of the Garter; and he thus gradually became considered as the patron of chivalry, and the tutelary saint of England.

"Sweepstakes."—Not at present.

"L. M. N."—The ingenious author of "The Bible in Spain" is, we believe, in good health.

"D. S."—Glasgow.—The first Waverley Ball was given in Edinburgh last spring; and on July 8, a similar fête was given at Willis's Rooms, St. James's.

"A Well-wisher."—We are ever anxious to gratify "the fair portion of our readers;" but the list of drawing-room dresses would occupy more room than we can possibly spare.

"A Correspondent" is thanked for the sketch of the Stulz Monument, which shall appear anon.

"J. A."—The account of the six-oared match at Eton reached us too late for insertion.

"Hibernicus" is thanked for the hint.

"Vicissimus,"—Dr. Elliotson's work on Physiology and Anatomy is a first-rate production.

"G. C."—Middleton.—The charge for our journal is 6s. 6d. per quarter, paid in advance.

"A. M. S."—Traffic in presentations to Christ's Hospital, by receiving money, or other consideration, by an order of Court, dated Jan. 8, 1830, disqualifies the child named in the presentation, from being admitted into the hospital; and any Governor implicated in any part of the transaction will for ever be disqualified from granting a presentation. We do not find the name in question in the Post-office Directory.

"Melkham."—Laughing and talking in church are highly indecorous, though reproof from the pulpit may subject the clergyman to the charge of eccentricity.

"J. O. R. N."—Sheerness, is thanked for the sketch of the vessel: a few details would be also acceptable.

"Podas" is too oracular.

"T. W."—East Smithfield.—The Duke of Wellington completed his 76th year on Thursday week.

"J. A. S."—Poole.—The necessity of residence is superseded by license.

"J. H."—Llangollen.—Chess is unexceptionable. Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess" is an excellent first book.

"J. N. A."—Prudhoe.—Order of any bookseller, price 3s., coloured, in a case.

"M. N. O."—Yorkshire.—St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, will be found described in Nos. 90, 135, and 139 of our journal.

"Y. B." should apply to the Income-tax Commissioners of the district.

"A Subscriber" should consult Senefelder and Rancourt's Treatises on Lithography, both translated into English.

"A Wanderer" is thanked for the sketch.

"J. R. H."—Ryde.—We already have a correspondent in "the island."

"Sarah Harrop," Chester.—The "Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts."

"A Tailor," on reaching the metropolis, will readily meet with a work on "The Art of Cutting."

"G. J. R."—Corfe Castle.—The sketches have been omitted for want of room.

"E. H."—Ipswich.—We have no intention, at present, of engraving the Custom House.

"H. P."—Mr. Bunn's address is Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

"W. H. C."—York, begs to inform a correspondent that Hogarth's print of the March to Finchley, in 1745, with the S left out of the title of the King of Prussia, is valuable; very few having been worked from the plate before the error was discovered.

"Caddis."—The common trout has been found weighing as much as 15 lbs.

"A Regular Subscriber."—A divorce can only be obtained by Act of Parliament, the expense of which is great; the time depends on the nature of the evidence.

"J. H."—Bilston.—The Camera Obscura may be seen at the Adelaide Gallery, or Polytechnic Institution. The other exhibition named is closed.

"F. S."—Huddersfield.—Mr. Carus Wilson's case has already been detailed in our journal.

"Y. T." wishes to ascertain whether levees were not, prior to 1821, held at Dublin Castle on Sundays, exclusively.

"C. J. G."—The second named Assurance-office.

"Frank Johnson," Stamford.—The central span between the piers of the Hungerford Suspension Bridge is 676 feet, being 110 feet wider than the Menai Bridge. See our last number.

"A Subscriber," Plymouth.—The title is given by virtue of the office.

"J. S. T."—Carlisle.—The person would, certainly, not be eligible to the office named.

"T. H. W."—Bermundsey.—The emoluments are too varied and uncertain to be enumerated.

"Beppo," Cork.—"Rococo" is antiquated, old fashioned.

"Gipsy Queen," St. Columb.—The mistletoe is found on other trees besides the oak; the apple, for instance.

"A Correspondent," Stamford.—The price of the Paving Machines varies from £60 upwards, and £30 per annum for the use of the same to the patentee.

"A Constant Reader," Derby, should consult an agent for patents.

"A Foreign Lady, and an Old Subscriber."—The engravings will a ear shortly.

"B. B."—The dewlap is the loose skin that hangs from the coat of the ox, &c. "Zaccheus."—The triple leg on the reverse of the Manx halfpenny is the arms of the Isle of Man, substituted for a ship, on the Scots obtaining possession of the country, with the Western Islands. These arms are Gules, three armed legs proper, or rather argent, conjoined in fess, at the upper part of the thigh, fleshed in triangle, garnished and spurred topaz. It is said of the three legs, that with the toe of the one the islanders spurn Ireland, with the spur of the other they kick at Scotland, and with the third they bow to England. The Latin legend implies wherever it falls it will stand.

Monument to the Duke of Sussex, Kensal-green.—The stone was supplied by the Haytor Granite Quarry, from their Fogginton Quarry, Dartmoor, Devon: the top stone weighs eight tons, and the other four about fifteen tons; total, upwards of twenty-three tons.

"V. Z."—"Quoad Sacra" is as to sacred things; but the meaning of the phrase depends upon the context. The quotation was misprinted, and is not sense. "Macdonnell's Dictionary of Quotations" is a serviceable work.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The questions can be decided by reference to a gazetteer of the United States, which we have not at hand.

MONEY MARKET.—The Railway List enclosed to us, by a correspondent, is one of the most clear and readily to be understood that is issued. It is impossible to simplify anything so plain.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1845.

THE Court of Aldermen has been compelled to take notice of the loud expression of the disgust of the public, at the late scene in Newgate, and of the discussion it has caused in Parliament. At the meeting of the Court on Tuesday last, some explanations were given by the parties immediately concerned, which had the effect of placing the matter in a worse light than before; inasmuch as everybody confessed to the grossest negligence in the discharge of their duty. There have been two orders issued by the Court itself, against the practice of admitting the public to the chapel of the gaol—one in 1825, the other in 1842; but, with a mode of doing business, peculiar, we should think, to the Corporation of London, the first order was never communicated to the Governor of the prison—the very person of all others who ought to have known it—and the second was never sent to any of the Sheriffs who succeeded those of the year in which it was issued! We should like to see the Merchant's or Banker's establishment in London, in which such bungling and neglect would be tolerated for one moment; and we should like also to be informed, why the business of the public, for which these officers receive honours and emoluments, cannot be as well attended to? There seems to have been the most superb indifference to anything like duty on all hands, though the Town Clerk is kind enough to take the greatest share of the blame upon himself. The statements of the Sheriffs, in explanation of the affair, are as extraordinary as all the rest of the transaction. Mr. Sheriff Hunter acknowledged "the propriety of the observations that had been made in the High Court of Parliament;" and that "the Sheriffs were gratified with the interference ordered by the Secretary of State into the whole matter." As those observations contained an exceedingly strong condemnation from every speaker, of the conduct of all concerned, it is strange that Mr. Sheriff Hunter's colleague should assert, immediately after the above acknowledgments, that "the Sheriffs did not admit they had committed any act of which they were ashamed;"—that "everything that had been done, was done after due reflection, and advisedly;" and that he defied any one to say that they had done anything wrong. All that had been done, he was prepared manfully to defend. This is chivalrous certainly, but does not appear to be "absolute wisdom." What is wrong, is wrong; all the defending in the world will not alter its character, and if it was done "advisedly, and after due reflection," it is just so much the less excusable. But we are happy to think that the end of these abuses is near at hand. A conversation took place in the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, which pretty well settles the matter; in answer to a question on the subject from Captain Polhill, Sir James Graham said, after touching somewhat lightly on the disregard by the Corporation authorities, of their own regulations—

He was bound to state, as to the former part of the subject, that his attention having been painfully called to great irregularities on the preaching, not only of the last condemned sermon, but also on the morning of the execution (hear, hear), he had, in the exercise of the power vested in him as Secretary of State under the Prisons Act, directed one of the principal inspectors to proceed to Newgate, and to institute a strict and rigid inquiry into all the transactions that occurred, both on the Sunday and the morning of the execution. That report, founded on evidence, he had not yet received, but when it was, he should be prepared to state his opinion to the House; but his present impression was that, founded on that report, some legislative interference would be necessary.

An Act of Parliament will, we hope, put an end to these disgusting exhibitions of religion degraded for the gratification of a depraved curiosity, for an act cannot be set at defiance even by the Corporation of London; and the penalties of breaking it may serve to remind them of it, if another fit of forgetfulness comes over them. But we trust that Sir James Graham will go further than the City of London, and not legislate for Newgate only; we hope the measure will be general, and apply to every prison in the kingdom, restraining, in express terms, the attendance at executions to the Sheriffs and the officers of the prison; the public and the press, which is but the public represented, ought to be rigorously excluded, and, for its own credit, the journals of England ought to give every support in their power to the Home Secretary, if he brings forward such a measure, and to urge him to originate one, if he does not. We dismiss the disagreeable subject, with the following description given by Alderman Copeland, of the detestable sort of excitement that the possibility of getting admittance to such scenes creates:—

There was a morbid appetite to witness those exhibitions, and the importunities upon such occasions exceeded anything the House could possibly conceive. Upon the trial of Hocker, and subsequently at his execution, the importunities of the City of London received from persons of all classes of the community, not only for seats to hear the trial, but to be present at the execution, were beyond anything that could be conceived.

The Court of Justice must be open and free, for the publicity there is a safeguard; but the chapel and the cell, when the prisoner stands within the darkness of the shadow of death, are no places for the intrusion of a callous and indifferent crowd. Let the doors be shut, and the entrance forbidden; when admittance is impossible, the desire to be admitted must cease, or, at all events, remain ungratified.

WHATEVER may be the immediate cause of the dreadful catastrophe at Yarmouth, the accident furnishes another proof of what we have before had occasion to make some remarks on—the utter helplessness of an English crowd in any situation of danger. The complete ignorance of the great mass of people of those physical and material laws—the penalty of violating which is death or mutilation of the most horrible kinds—is absolutely afflicting; nothing more completely proves our deficiency in the matter of general education. It would be scarcely credible were it not supported by the evidence of more than one person, that between the first sign of the giving way of the Suspension-bridge and the fall itself, time enough elapsed for all upon it to have escaped! But no one understood that first fatal sign; the "noise," that was to so many the sentence of death, only caused "laughter," as if the failure of the fastenings on which all their lives depended was an excellent joke, second only to the miserable exhibition that assembled them! How slight a knowledge of the construction of such a work would have enabled them to comprehend the warning; but all was careless ignorance. We believe the same thing would happen under the same circumstances in any part of England—nowhere sooner than in this great Metropolis. The sailor does not laugh at the cracking mast or the parting cable, on the strength of which his existence depends; the peasant of the Alps does not laugh at the signs of the falling avalanche; it is not courage that can be careless, and "laugh" at such moments; it is merely that pitiable ignorance of which we have so often to lament the effects, but, as a nation, take no means to dispel. We cannot expect a pleasure-seeking crowd to be all philosophers; but a moderate degree of reflection would often show them the risks they run. If any one wishes to see an example of the perils of ignorance, let him go to one of the landing-places of our river steamers, on a fine summer Sunday or holiday. The cupidity of the owners of these vessels, and the indifference and carelessness of the authorities, are admirably seconded by the total inability of the London holiday makers to see when they are in danger and when not. It is a common thing to see a boat loaded with at least four times the number that the natural law in virtue of which she floats, will safely permit. A breaking crank, the slightest panic, with cause or without, the smallest rush to one side or the other, and the whole mass would go to the bottom in a hideous scene of shrieking and despair; the entire city would then ring with the

"Appalling Accident," the Coroner would be busy, and the penny-a-liners and the papers would make a fortune by the event.

The happy ignorance with which the Cockneys embark in an already over-crowded boat amounts really to something remarkable; not a suspicion crosses them that they are courting their own destruction, and that they escape it by no merit of their own. We have seen seamen who had many times crossed the Atlantic exhibit dismay at the spectacle of the rocking and swaying mass; the smart linen-dresser's shopman would think it a want of "pluck" to show any such apprehension; but the Tar is right and Titmouse is wrong; one knows the danger from being able to comprehend the circumstances; the other's indifference is not courage but ignorance. Till some fatality as great as that at Yarmouth occurs on the river we do not expect the Government or the City will take any means of protecting the people against the consequences of their own carelessness. It is melancholy to think that in the recent case most of the victims might have escaped had they had but ordinary perception of the danger impending over them; perhaps it may do some good if we thus point out the perils that the same ignorance and carelessness are exposing people to in the other.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—It having been arranged for the Court to proceed to Claremont on Saturday, some of her Majesty's carriages and horses have been commanded to leave the Royal Mews on that morning, for the use of the Queen and the Prince Consort during their short stay in Surrey. According to present arrangements, her Majesty and his Royal Highness will leave the Euston Station, on the line of the South Western Railway, by a special train, for Gosport, on Monday morning, proceeding thence in the *Lightning*, Government steamer, to Osborne House, and returning the same afternoon. The object of the Royal visit to the Isle of Wight is for the purpose of inspecting the extensive alterations and improvements now in progress in the vicinity of her Majesty's newly purchased marine residence at Cowes.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The Queen had a concert on Monday evening at Buckingham Palace. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, arrived at half-past nine o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent (attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson), and the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden (attended by Baroness de Strumfeder and Baron de Schreckenstein), arrived shortly afterwards. Later in the evening, Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipstahl, Prince George, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, arrived. The general company were ushered into the Picture Gallery. At ten o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward to the saloon, which had been fitted up for the concert. The Royal Family and the other distinguished visitors followed, and the performance commenced. Supper was served in the dining-room.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.—Her Majesty again held a Levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, at which numerous presentations took place. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince George, and their Serene Highnesses the Prince of Leiningen and Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipstahl, attended the levee.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert intend proceeding to Osborne House, her Majesty's late purchase at the Isle of Wight, on Monday next, going down to Gosport by special train on the South-Western Railway, and embarking from the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard on board the *Lightning* steam tender, which vessel is ordered round from Woolwich specially for the purpose of conveying the Royal party to the island. Her Majesty's stay at Osborne, we believe, will be short, the only object being to inspect the arrangements being made, and to determine on such new alterations and improvements in the house, borton, and estates, necessary and befitting the marine residence of the Sovereign.

CHRISTENING OF THE SON OF THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF DOUGLAS.—The christening of the infant Earl of Angus and Arran, son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, took place on Tuesday, in the presence of a select circle, in St. James's Chapel, Paddington. After the ceremony all the company present returned with the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas to their residence in Connaught place, where a *déjeuner* was served. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was present.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—A marriage, which has been some time in contemplation, will be solemnised on the 20th inst., between Viscount Lovaine, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Beverley, and Miss Drummond, the daughter of Mr. Drummond, of Albany Park, Surrey.

HER MAJESTY'S FANCY DRESS BALL.—This splendid *fête* is definitely fixed to take place at Buckingham Palace, on Friday, the 6th of June. A portion of the invitations have been already issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office. The period selected for illustration by the costume worn upon the occasion is that from 1740 to 1750. The era intended to be illustrated is that of the second George exclusively. The following may be taken as a general description of the dresses at the period referred to. The prevailing materials used in the full dress female costume were white velvet or white satin of the richest description, elaborately embroidered. The bodies were made extremely deep, the lower portion of the dress being set out by a hoop. Brocade dresses were also very much in vogue at this period. The ladies wore small, coloured shoes, with high heels, and the hair was of course powdered. The gentleman's dress of the period consisted of a velvet doublet with large deep flaps, the whole richly embroidered. The waistcoat generally of white satin, embroidered in gold, extended half way to the knee, and the breeches were made tight of the same material as the coat. The stockings reached to the top of the leg, and were generally rolled down just above the knee, below which they were fastened by an ornamental garter. A cocked hat, buff boots with high heels, and a powdered wig, completed the attire. None of the guests invited to participate in the *fête* can appear at Court unless their costume is fully identified with the period specified in the cards of invitation.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A CHILD MURDERED BY A SERVANT GIRL.

On Sunday morning, about ten o'clock, Martha Brixey, a girl of about 18 years of age, murdered the son of Mr. J. D. Finch, a solicitor of Greenwich, under the following frightful circumstances. The girl, who is under no serymaid in Mr. Finch's family, went into the kitchen shortly before ten o'clock, and asked the cook for a knife, and said she wanted to cut a pencil for Mary, who was up stairs in the nursery. The cook gave her an ivory-handled table knife, but remarked that a smaller one would do better for the purpose. She said no, that would do, as she could use it for cutting the bread and butter at tea in the afternoon, and immediately proceeded up stairs. In a few minutes afterwards she came down stairs again, and, opening the parlour door, told her master and mistress that she had killed the baby. Mrs. Finch, in a state of indescribable astonishment, asked what the wretched girl said; and was in the act of rushing up stairs to the nursery, but was stayed by her husband and Mr. Traill, the Union-hall police magistrate, who was paying the family a morning visit. She presented an unusual and distracted appearance, and immediately exclaimed, "What have I done? What have I done?" many times over—and again; "What will become of me? what will become of me? I am a murderer, I have killed the baby." On Mr. Finch and some of his family going up stairs, his infant son was discovered lying on the bed with his head severed from his body. On this fact being made known, the whole of the family became horror-struck. At the inquest on the child, which was held on Monday, the following evidence was given by Sarah May, upper nurse in the family of deceased's father. She deposed that she had been two years in Mr. Finch's family. The deceased was nine months old. The prisoner, Martha Brixey, was under nurse. Witness saw the infant last at a quarter before ten on Sunday morning. She put him into his cot, and left him sleeping at that time. The prisoner was in the next room. Five minutes before she left the nursery, the prisoner said, "Do you think Mrs. Finch will forgive me; will she let me stop?" Witness replied no; Mrs. F. had candidly told her she would not. She then advised the prisoner to be quiet, as it would be much better for her. She had been worrying her mistress on Saturday, begging her to forgive her, and let her remain. Mrs. Finch had said no positively. She had seen a person that would suit, and could retain her services no longer. To all this the prisoner made no answer. On Sunday morning at breakfast the prisoner said she wondered if Mrs. F. had seen the new maid. Witness remarked that she would call on Monday. This conversation took place while making the beds. Witness then left the room, went down to the kitchen, taking one of the younger children with her. She there left the children with the cook and housemaid, and went into the back yard, and while there she heard loud screams. She immediately ran into the house, and went up into the nursery, from whence the cries came. All the children were crying very much, and Mrs. Finch was in a frantic state. Mr. Finch was preventing the prisoner from going up stairs. The cook had gone up stairs. Mr. Traill and Mrs. Finch were below in the hall. Witness found the child lying on its back, and the head nearly off. She had left it lying asleep on its side. On looking round she saw an ivory-handled table-knife covered with blood. The children were at this time all below crying in the hall. About seven minutes elapsed during all this. The knife used was much sharper than others. The prisoner had always behaved very well towards the children. The prisoner had behaved very strangely about a gown (mourning) which her mistress had given her, and she was going to leave partly on that account about three weeks ago. She complained much about the dress not fitting her. She subsequently cut the body from the skirt in the nursery, and burnt it. Witness told her she ought to be ashamed of herself, and that she would tell Mrs. Finch on her return home. The prisoner was in a great passion when she burnt the body of her dress, but became quiet afterwards, and seemed satisfied with what she had done. Witness repeatedly advised her not to burn it, as it fitted her. She was most determined, and said she wished the dressmaker had been at the devil before she had made the gown.

Some corroborative testimony was given. The girl, who was present, being questioned by the Coroner, told him she had nothing to say. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Martha Brixey, who was committed to Newgate.—She is of very gentle, but slight stature, and looked very pale.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE WOOD PAVEMENT.—On Tuesday evening, Mr Bedford held an inquest in Duke-street, Adelphi, on the body of George Hurst. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was driving one of Hanson's cabs between six and seven o'clock, on Friday evening, last week, along the wood pavement in the Strand, near Agar-street, when his horse slipped, and he was pitched from his seat over the cab and horse's head. He instantly recovered himself, and got up, and in answer to questions put to him by Mr. Thornwood, the stockbroker, who was in the cab, he said, "All right, sir, I am not hurt." He then was engaged raising the horse, when the animal struck him in the breast with his head, and threw him on his back, at the moment that the Windsor coach drove up. The deceased fell between the horse's feet and the fore wheels of the latter. He was instantly carried to the hospital, where he died at two o'clock on the following day. On a *post mortem* examination, it was understood that his left arm and three ribs of his right side had been broken, and that his liver was ruptured. All the witnesses attributed the accident to the bad state of the wood pavement. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied with the desire that the attention of the authorities should be directed to the dangerous condition of the wood pavement in that locality.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Vienna states that a violent storm burst over that city on the 24th ult., accompanied by so much rain as to cause an inundation. Several persons are said to have perished.

The German papers mention that M. Liebig, the celebrated professor of chemistry at the University of Giessen, has discovered a mineral substance, which, when combined with guano, will produce one of the most fertilising manures known.

According to a letter from Rome the guillotine has lately become of more general use in the Papal states; several executions had recently taken place in the provinces, and on the 18th ult. a young man, only 23 years of age, was executed for the crime of murder. This young man had been sentenced to death some time ago, for a murder committed a few years before, but in consequence of his youth he had been pardoned, his sentence being commuted to a term of imprisonment. His execution was for the murder of an attendant in prison.

The *Duke of Sussex* steamer, belonging to the New Commercial Packet Company, was wrecked off Boulogne on Saturday night, in consequence of having sprung a leak. The passengers, upwards of 20 in number, and also the crew, were happily saved. The captain succeeded in running the wreck ashore. The occurrence took place near the spot where the *Amphitrite* was lost in 1833. There is scarcely a portion of the ship which is not strained, and many of her planks are started. She is a very old vessel.

Advices from Batavia, of the 20th of December, make mention of accounts having been received there of fresh troubles in the high country of Padang. Troops were at once dispatched to the scene of disorder, and had made themselves masters of the district. The latest correspondence announced the destruction of some villages by incendiaries.

A grand banquet is to be given to the leading members of the Cabinet, and a large party of the Conservative Peers, on the 17th instant, at Goldsmiths' Hall.

The branch railroad from Woking to Guildford is completed, and has been opened to the public.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 16th ult. says: "The Sublime Porte has just come to a decision, in virtue of which ten commissions are named to visit the provinces of the interior, for the purpose of receiving the complaints and demands of the inhabitants, inquiring into the wants and resources of each locality, and collecting with care information calculated to enlighten the Government, and enable it to adopt efficacious measures to ameliorate the condition of the country, secure the welfare of all classes of the population, open new modes of communication, encourage agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, create useful and charitable establishments, and render education general, &c."

The papers received by the West India mail mention that the first Jamaica railway is progressing rapidly towards completion; and it is satisfactory to learn that the fifty men sent out from England to carry out the undertaking, have all continued in excellent health, although exposed daily to the sun's rays, and working the line through a marshy district, where miasma must necessarily prevail.

According to the *Frankfurter Journal*, the official reports of the damages caused by the recent inundations in Bohemia contain the most disastrous accounts. Five districts in particular have experienced immense losses. In that of Leitmeritz alone not less than 40 villages were destroyed. Out of the 170 houses in the village of Kehl, not one was spared; and half of the hamlet of Lieben, principally inhabited by Jews, was carried away. A century will scarcely suffice to repair the damage.

The Diet at Coblenz has declared in favour of the protective system of commercial policy. It appears that the visit of the King of Prussia has been postponed.

Among the many new things that steam brings from abroad are new potatoes, some of which have been brought by the steamer *Clyde*, from Bermuda.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Journal* states that the Court of Wirtemberg and the head of the house of Hohenzollern are in treaty respecting a matrimonial alliance between the Crown Prince of that kingdom and a Russian Princess.

According to a letter from Alexandria the youngest daughter of the Pacha of Egypt is to be married to Kameel Bey, one of the Pacha's aide-de-camps. A French house at Marseilles received from the Pacha an order for a handsome necklace, which they have sent out, the cost of which is not less than 200,000 dollars. The postal convention with Egypt has not been ratified.

The *Commerce* states that the accounts of the famine which continues to prevail in the district of Arva, in Hungary, are filled with details truly horrible. Men and beasts are living on the same aliment, and lately, on a surgeon of Zazira making a *post mortem* examination of the body of a young man who had died of hunger, he found in the stomach a quantity of undigested hay.

It appears from the investigation by Mr. Law, of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, into the affairs of Mr. C. Matthews, that the estate will pay a dividend of about 6d. in the pound.

A New York paper, by the last arrival, states that General Jackson was in such a dangerous condition, that his death was hourly expected.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Alexandria, which states that "a commission sent to Egypt by the Russian Government in the year 1843, to study the important question of the possibility of disinfecting by the effect of heat objects contaminated by the plague," has completely succeeded in its object. It is no longer permitted to doubt that heat is one of the most effective agents of disinfection, and one of the most easy of being carried into effect—a fact calculated to modify essentially the quarantine regulations.

A letter from Lucerne of the 1st gives an account of a curious sentence, at Nidwald, upon a Lieutenant Nernman, who had joined the Free Corps in the attack upon Lucerne. He is condemned to stand in the public market place for four hours with a rod in his hand, then to be flogged with it, and afterwards to be imprisoned for six months, during which time he is to receive "religious instruction."

On Tuesday night there was an incendiary fire in the premises, Little Rope House Farm, Great Cornard, Suffolk, in the occupation of Mr. W. Taylor. In about three hours the dwelling house, double barn, stables, sheds and piggeries, with 6 horses, 17 pigs, and a quantity of poultry, 22 coombs of barley, and 7 of tare seed, fell a prey to the flames. Three men who are suspected are remanded.

A letter from Warsaw, of April 25, states that the Emperor of Russia has published a Ukase, declaring that all Jews must lay aside their costume, and assume the national one. No one can escape from the effects of this decree longer than for five years from the present time, and even then only by paying a sum of money.

It appears from the official list of petitions that the number presented up to the present time in favour of the grant to Maynooth was 46 only, signed by 15,483 persons, whilst there are no less than 7629 petitions against the proposed endowment of that seminary, signed by the enormous number of 982,862 persons.

The breaking up of the ice in Canada has been attended with sad results. Such has been its movement over the falls of Niagara, accompanied by a strong north wind, that the Niagara river was completely blocked up. The damage is not far from 100,000 dollars.

The Bishop of Rochester has, it is said, purchased the seat of Mr. John Round, M.P., Danbury-place, Essex. The purchase-money is stated to be £26,000. The timber, furniture, and fixtures to be taken at a valuation.

The *Courrier Français* announces the death of a former member of the Council of Five Hundred, M. Chabert, Lieutenant General on the retired list at Grenoble, in the 87th year of his age.

M. Boyer Fonfrede, brother to the illustrious Girondin, beheaded in the revolution, died at Bagnères de Bigorre, on the 2nd instant.

A letter from Barranquilla (near Carthagena) dated March 15, gives an account of an awful catastrophe which occurred on the plains of Maraquita, two days' journey this side Bogota, at the head of the Magdalena. A part of one of the snowy mountains gave way, and a torrent of snow, mud, gravel, &c., overflowed the plains for six square leagues, burying everything under it. It is said, at its first outbreak, to have topped the highest trees, and that a thousand souls have perished.

A silver fountain of extraordinary magnitude and exquisite workmanship, intended as a present to Mehemet Ali from the East India Company, has just been completed. It is upwards of ten feet high, and contains 10,400 ounces of silver. It is richly ornamented with fruits and flowers.

POSTSCRIPT.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—The annual meeting of the members of this distinguished club was held yesterday (Friday), at the Thatched House Tavern. The Commodore, the Earl of Yarborough, presided. The attendance comprised 43 other noblemen and gentlemen, including the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Donegal, the Marquis of Blandford, &c. The noble chairman said that there was every prospect of their having a brilliant season, as the number of yachts at the head-quarters (Coves) was much greater than on any previous year, several new ones were being constructed, and he had no doubt but that on the opening day, there would be a brilliant display. The prizes, as yet announced, consist of two cups of £50 each, and her Majesty's Cup. The annual ball and dinner will take place as usual. After the admission of several additional members, the proceedings terminated.

DENBIGHSHIRE ELECTION.—On Wednesday Sir W. W. Wynn, who had vacated his seat for Denbighshire by accepting the Stewardship of the Manorial Courts in that county, was re-elected without opposition. Several of the freeholders, however, objected to the vote which the honourable baronet had given in favour of the Maynooth grant.

WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE.—The will and codicil of Philip John Miles, Esq., late of Bristol, banker, have just been proved in Doctors' Commons by Wm. Miles, Esq., Philip Wm. Skinner Miles, Esq., and John Wm. Miles, Esq., the sons and executors, who have sworn the personal property alone to be above the value of a million sterling (the highest amount to which duty is payable). The deceased bequeaths to his sons (eight in number) £100,000 each, and to William Miles an additional sum of £50,000; to grandsons £100 each; to several godsons £200 each; to nieces and many other relatives, legacies varying from £100 to £3000. He observes that he has provided for his three eldest daughters, on their marriage, and bequeaths them £1000 each, and directs his collection of pictures and his best service of plate to go with his mansion, in the nature of heirlooms. The stamp affixed to the probate is of the value of £15,750.

THE CATASTROPHE AT YARMOUTH.—Notwithstanding every effort on the part of the police and the boatmen in the vicinity of the accident, no more bodies have yet been discovered. Thursday was market-day, and a good deal of interest was evinced by the persons from the surrounding districts in everything connected with the accident, the scene of which has been visited by a large number of persons. It is generally stated that Nelson, the clown, the unhappy yet innocent cause of this sad catastrophe, has been very deeply affected by the consequences of the foolish exhibition in which he took so prominent a part, and that he has suffered great mental and bodily anguish. He has left Yarmouth.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT WESTERN."

The *Great Western* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night, at twelve o'clock.

The *Great Western* left New York on the 24th of April. She brings very important intelligence relative to the effect of Sir Robert Peel's declaration respecting Oregon. From the tone of the newspapers received from New York the effect is, on the whole, favourable. One of them says:—

"The temper of this country, as a whole, is for peace;—we assume unhesitatingly that the desire of England is also for peace. It is contrary to all sense and reason—to say nothing of moral or religious obligations—for two cognate and Christian people to go to war about a barren region, which can be of little use or value to either of them for generations to come."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* observes, that the British people, and the Government, too, have misinterpreted the language used by President Polk in his inaugural address, and expresses his conviction that the whole thing will be fully explained away, and the question amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of both countries. The *New York Tribune*, however, says the relations have now assumed such an aspect as to render either war or arbitration indispensable, and declares itself in favour of the latter alternative. The *New York Herald* declares for war at once, and is happy that the time has arrived when a trial of strength of the two countries shall be tested. The *Sun* takes the same ground, and thinks the conduct of Great Britain insolent and tyrannical.

It seems certain that Mexico will declare war against the United States, unless the annexation of Texas to the United States is abandoned. The *Great Western* brings 140 passengers.

FRANCE.—We find by the latest Paris papers that the health of M. Guizot was so much improved that it is expected he will be able to attend in his place in the Chamber, and support his Budget as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The debate on the general principle of the Paris Fortification Armament Bill has terminated, the Chamber passing, by a large majority, to the consideration of its clauses.

THE BRAZILS.—By the arrival of her Majesty's schooner *Viper*, at Falmouth, we have accounts from Rio Janeiro to the 23rd March, which are of very great importance. The Brazilian Ministers, it appears, have made up their minds to produce a quarrel with this country as far as commercial relations are concerned. They have officially announced that as the treaty conferring the right of search to British ships of war, of the vessels of Brazil, for preventing the importation of slaves, expired on the 13th of March, it shall not be resumed until Brazilian sugars are admitted into the British dominions at the same rate of duty as that from any other country.

General David Canabarro, chief of the insurgents in Rio Grande, published on the 28th of February last, a proclamation to those under his command, declaring that the civil war, which for more than nine years had devastated that province, was at an end. A foreign power having threatened the integrity of the empire, could not but unite all Brazilians in opposing such a calamity.

OPENING OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE BAZAAR.

On Thursday, punctually at 12 o'clock, the doors of Covent-garden Theatre were opened to hundreds of well-dressed visitors to the Great Bazaar, in support of the Anti-Corn-Law League. The arrangements were very complete; and will be best understood by a sort of descriptive *détour* of the theatre.

Under the portico is the vestibule, through which is the entrance to the Bazaar. Visitors ascend a wide staircase of stone, decorated on each side with statuary, to the Shakspeare Hall or Saloon. On the left side of this hall is the exhibition of tapestry, shawls, and carpets, and in the corners next the passage are displayed a splendid mirror and a stall of chemical preparations. Passing this hall, and turning to the right, visitors enter the Box-lobby, the side wing of which will be closed during the Bazaar. On the left is a stall for Miller's Glass Works. Visitors proceed to the left, and on coming opposite the central box of the dress circle, they reach the entrance to the Grand Gothic Hall. The first view at the entrance is very imposing; the illuminated roof, with its Gothic mouldings and richly decorated arches, the two vistas of pillars extending along each side, and the gorgeous painted window at the remote extreme are very effective. The elevation of the dress circle above the level of the Pit, enables the visitor to take in the whole at the first glance, and hence the effect of the *coup d'œil* is most striking and imposing.

There is a descent of a few steps into the body of the hall, where the stalls are situated, and we shall first describe those connected with the range of boxes on the right-hand side of the visitor at entrance. The boxes next to the entrance are themselves stalls, and are approached by a raised platform; they are divided between the towns of Northampton and Rochdale. The pillars projecting into the body of the hall extend from this point to the proscenium, and the stalls allocated to Yorkshire are placed between the pillars, the boxes behind serving for the display of goods, and also as magazines for the supply of the stalls. These four stalls are assigned to Halifax, Leeds, and Bradford; the towns being named in the order that the stalls follow from the entrance. In the centre of the hall is a double row of stalls, but we shall only describe that row now which is opposite and nearest to the box stalls we have mentioned. Next the entrance are the stalls of Bolton, Stockport, and a Scotch burgh; then follow those of Swansea, Carlisle, York, Stockton on Tees, Hull, Beverley, Bristol, and Newcastle.

The stalls we have enumerated occupy half of the semi-ellipse which forms the part of the theatre in front of the stage. The stage itself being quadrangular, admits of a different arrangement. From the central line of stalls, adjoining that allocated to Bristol, there springs a series of stalls in the shape of a reversed L, the extreme of the letter joining the central stalls. The Newcastle stall is continued at right angles; then follow those of Huddersfield, Barnsley, Wakefield, and Bloomsbury, on the perpendicular side of the L; and at the top is the Kentish Town stall. Opposite to these, forming the right-hand side of the Gothic Hall, is first an ornamental door, and then two recesses, each richly illuminated with transparencies, painted to imitate stained glass; the first of these is the Peckham stall; and the second the Islington stall.

The right side of the upper part of the stage fronting the entrance, is appropriated to the Metropolis, and is divided into three stalls, named in their order, from the right hand corner, the City, Kensington, and Camden stalls. Returning again to the reversed L, which joins the central table, and which forms a recess of stalls just in front of the Camden (the reader will remember, that as he turns into the recess, he faces the door of entrance), at the turn next to the Kentish Town, is the Sussex; and then the Norwood stall; at the horizontal line of the L are the Pentonville and Hoxton stalls, and we then again turn our back to the entrance, passing the St. Martin's and the Savoy stalls. The curved top of stalls, which unites the two central lines of stalls, is assigned to the contributions of the ladies of Sheffield.

Before we go down the other side of the hall, we must enter, what would in ancient times be regarded as "a chamber of dais," a large recess at the extreme of the Gothic Hall, and forming itself a hall of superior decoration, illuminated by a large transparency, representing a Gothic window of the richest stained glass. The whole length of this magnificent apartment is laid out in refreshment stalls; the right hand side as you enter is the Book stall, and opposite is the Post Office.

Returning to the stage, and turning to the right, we have to examine the remaining half of the Bazaar, which is arranged on the same plan as that just described. At the stage-end of the Bazaar there are three stalls next



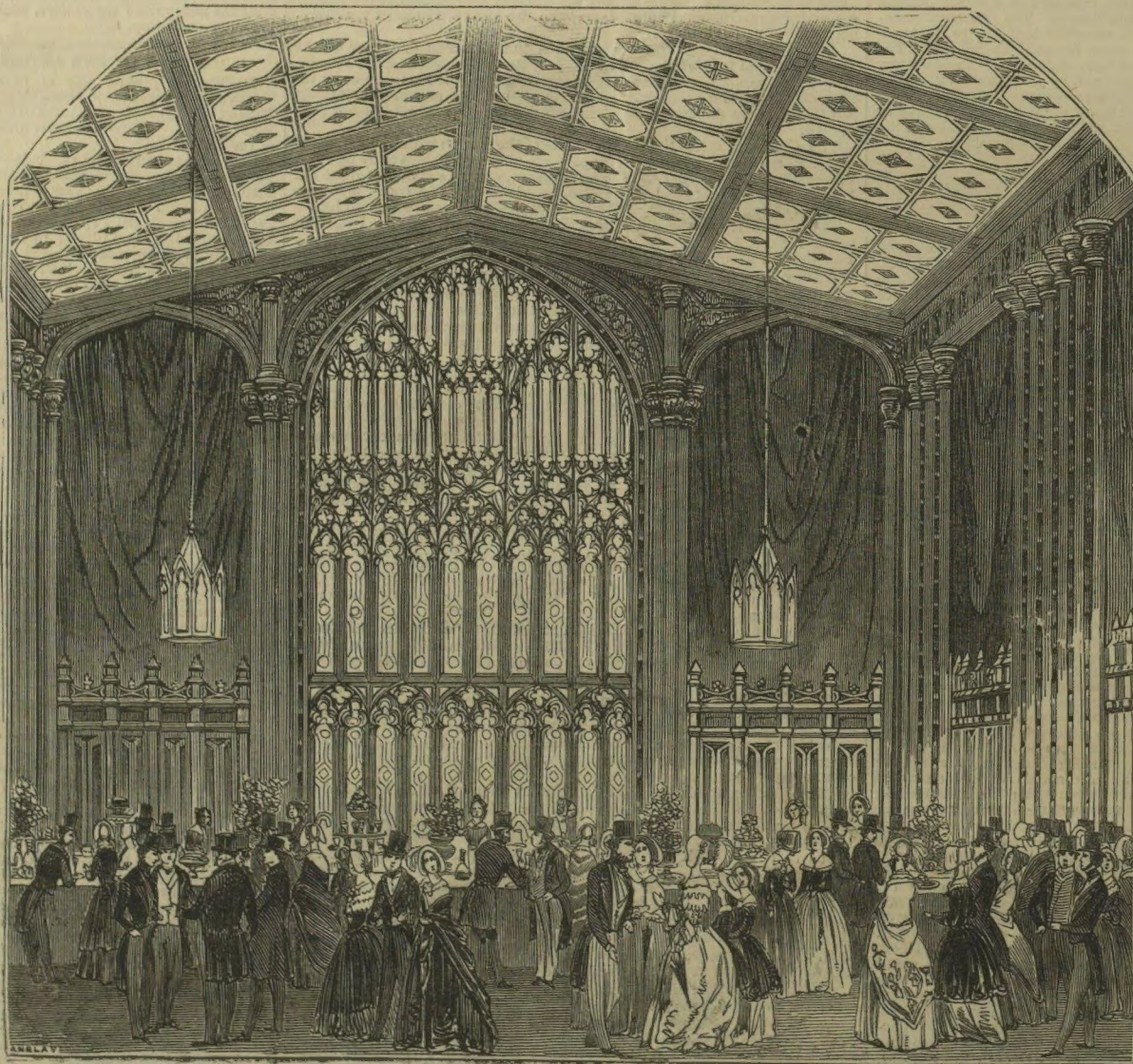
FREE TRADE BAZAAR, AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

the wall, assigned to Manchester, equal in extent to the London stalls on the opposite side; and there are in the side-wall three recesses, each illuminated by a transparency, representing a window of stained glass, also occupied by stalls connected with Manchester. In the recess, formed by the second reversed L and the centre table, are the stalls assigned to Gloucester, Norwich, Exeter, Dudley, Warrington, Preston, and Lancaster. The outer side of the L, beginning at the top, opposite Manchester's stalls are allocated to the contributions from Liverpool, Staley-bridge, Ashton, and Bury; the end facing the body of the house is assigned to the Blackburn stall.

Crossing back from the stage to the body of the house, we have the boxes on our right, and the second central line of stalls on our left. This central line is given to the Midland Counties; and the stalls are assigned in the following order, beginning from the stage—to Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, Coventry, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton. Near the top is a Scotch stall, and at the top is a stall for contributions from Colebrook Dale, in addition to those in the saloon, to be described hereafter. The stalls on the right-hand, between the pillars, in front of the boxes, are assigned to Scotland, and are distributed, beginning from the stage, to Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paisley. The stalls in the boxes, next to the place of exit, are given to the contributions from Shetland, Dunstable, and Luton.

The door of exit is separated by a thin partition from the door of entrance; it leads into the Box-lobby, from which visitors pass into the lower saloon. This noble room is divided into a central hall, and two spacious wings. The wing through which we enter is occupied by the Sheffield stall, and exhibits a gorgeous display of the articles for the manufacture of which that town has long been celebrated. In the central hall are arranged the contributions from the iron works of Colebrook Dale. The remaining wing is assigned to the contributions from the Potteries, which consist of porcelain, china-ware, &c.

We next ascend the staircase leading from the central saloon to the upper boxes, and may at our choice go on to the upper saloon, or take a view of the Gothic Hall from the second circle of boxes. The upper saloon is the only part of the exposition to which daylight is admitted. It has been papered and fitted up for the present occasion by Messrs. Hennell



REFRESHMENT ROOM FREE TRADE BAZAAR.

and Crosby, who have here introduced a novel style of decoration. Free Trade mottoes are enclosed in rich medallions which form part of the design of the paper hangings, and produce a most pleasing effect. The upper saloon is designed for the exhibition of machinery, models, and works of art, and also as a place for promenade and conversation.

We must now venture behind the scenes. At the Manchester side of the stage is a door leading to a gallery of apartments fitted up as dressing-rooms for the ladies. At the end of the gallery is a large saloon, commonly called the King's room, where refreshments are provided for the ladies attending stalls.

On the opposite side of the house is a similar gallery of apartments, which includes two dressing-rooms for gentlemen, a refreshment room, a committee room (the old green room), the superintendent's room, the chairman's room, the secretary's room, and the clerk's room.

The vast Gothic Hall has been painted, at a great expense, by Messrs. Grieve: it is a most effective specimen of scenic architecture.

At the upper end of the hall was a large and splendidly decorated cake, weighing upwards of 280 pounds, which had been sent from Bury, in Lancashire. The top of it was ornamented with a kind of arabesque work, in portions of which were inscribed the names of the most distinguished free-trade members of the House of Commons. This cake, it is stated, is at the close of the Bazaar to be cut up and distributed to the visitors by the ladies who have presided at the stalls.

Among those earliest in attendance were—Sir John Cam Hobhouse, M.P. with a party of friends; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; Mr. Hutt, M.P.; and Mr. P. A. Taylor, with a party of friends.

Notwithstanding the check imposed on Thursday, to some extent, by the high prices of admission, the Gothic Hall was nearly full in less than an hour after the doors of the Theatre had been opened; and the sale of articles commenced very early, as indicated by the sound of money, which could be heard in all directions. Some elegant stand fire screens bore the portraits of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Bright; and a splendid piece of Sheffield cutlery, in the shape of a pair of scissors, represented full length figures of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, with the words—"Champions of Free Trade."

The Bazaar will be opened on Monday next, at the admission charge of one shilling.

CALAMITOUS ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT
YARMOUTH.

"Tunc brevior diræ mortis aperta via est."

Whoso wends his early way
Through the fields at morning hour,
Will see fine threads from spray to spray,
Linking thorn and linking flow'r,
Some with dewdrops sparkling bright—
Some, dingy cobwebs of the night;
All resembling various ties
That bind up this world's families!
Come there but the slightest breeze
To wake the drowsy morning trees,
The pearly strings are all undone,
Their splendour fled, their beauty gone!

And such is Life! the brightest hour
Doth oft precede the tempest's gloom—
And in the march of Glory's pow'r,
Perhaps we're treading on the tomb!

What is all yon bright array
Seeming met for holiday—
Young and old, and rich and poor
Stand on that suspended floor,
High above the streamy water,
Doom'd, alas! for scene of slaughter!

Hark! what means that dreadful crash—
And that sudden, deep-mouth'd splash,
Yelling forth the piercing cries
Of some who sink no more to rise!
Thickly in the gorging wave—
Beyond the power of man to save—
They fall, and falling hold each other,
Husband, wife, with sister, brother,
Father, child, in struggling grasp
Together end their dying gasp!

But oh! who can with truth relate
That long wild cry so desolate,
Which rang from widows—orphans, there
In dreadful chorus of despair!
Oh! mem'ry sickens at the sound,
It was so deadly shrill;
It turned my brain and heart quite round,
And moans within them still!

W.

In part of our impression last week we gave such particulars as we could obtain of a most fatal accident at Yarmouth, caused by the giving way of a Suspension bridge. We now supply the most authentic details which have been received of this calamity.

The scene of the dreadful event was the Suspension-bridge, on the North-quay, crossing the river Bure, and which had been the entrance to the town from the railway terminus, and the new road from Acle. Cooke's Equestrian Company had, for some time, been staying in Yarmouth, and on the morning of yesterday (Friday) week, it was announced by public hand-bills that Nelson, one of the clowns, would sail up the river Bure, starting from Yarmouth bridge to Vauxhall-gardens, at five o'clock, in a common washing-tub, drawn by four "real geese," elegantly harnessed and caparisoned. At the time appointed, this absurd exhibition took place. The clown and his geese started from the Old Bridge in the presence of an immense concourse of persons, who had assembled to witness the feat. On his arrival at the mouth of the Bure, a current took him towards Braydon, whence he was obliged to be towed back to the union of the two streams. The multitude of persons along the North Quay was greatly increased by the rush from the Old Bridge, and every spot where a view of Nelson and his geese could be obtained, was filled with spectators. By far the most advantageous view was had from the Suspension-bridge, and this was eagerly sought for by the unsuspecting populace. About 400 persons occupied this position, and were pressing on the south side to obtain the first glance of the coming wonder. The bridge is an elegant structure, suspended from two piers, and capable of standing a much larger number of persons; but every point of vision towards the spot where the geese were to be looked for was densely crammed with men, women, and children, and even the chains and suspenders had many occupants. This is the bridge which has been the cause of so much litigation between the Yarmouth Railway Company and Mr. Cory, its proprietor, and which has, since the arrangement with the parties, become the principal, if not the only medium of transit to and from the railway terminus. In order to accommodate this increased traffic, the proprietors were induced to extend the bridge on each side the chains, to the extent of four feet for foot passengers, and the platform on the south side was the chief receptacle for the multitude who were on the bridge on this occasion: the north side was comparatively empty; consequently there was an extreme pressure on the south; so much so, that a gentleman who passed over,



REMAINS OF THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

noticed that the crown of the bridge, instead of maintaining its convex form, was completely flattened. He remarked the circumstance to a companion, but at this moment all eyes were stretched to the utmost, and every ear listening with eagerness for the first announcement of the clown's appearance. This anxiety was brought to its highest pitch by the cry of "Here come the geese." The shout resounded from side to side; but amidst was a shriek from the shores; the bridge was observed to give way; it lowered on one side; the chains snapped asunder one after another in momentary succession, and almost before the gaze of the thronging multitude could be drawn from its object of worthless interest, it was riveted to the half-sunken bridge—suspended on one side by its unbroken chains—cleared of all its occupants—every one of whom was plunged into the stream; and over them the waters were flowing, as if unconscious of the fearful tragedy which had momentarily occurred.

Those who witnessed it asserted that not a scream was heard, nor a sound emitted from the unfortunate victims. A fearful splash, and a few gurgling struggles, only recognised the spot which had swallowed such a mass of human life. Some few men hanging by the broken chains were earnestly entreated to maintain their hold, but it was soon observed that, in consequence of the obstruction of the stream by the fallen bridge, and the human bodies below, that the advancing tide would soon bury even them from sight. Every boat was immediately in requisition, and as many as twenty-five were soon on the spot, and rendered active and gallant service. The scene at this moment beggars description—husbands and wives, parents and children, were excited with the deepest anxiety. The efforts to save the victims were noble and praiseworthy. One man who was precipitated from the bridge caught a hold and maintained it; a woman made a desperate clutch at his ancles and succeeded in reaching them. The brave fellow

looked down, and, though in fearful peril himself, encouraged her to hold tight, and she was rescued. The man refused to get into the boat, telling the occupants to pick up those who were floating about the river—subsequently, however, he was obliged to release his hold, and he fell into the stream. We are happy to say that a rope was thrown to him immediately, and he was brought safely ashore. The bodies were picked up in quick succession, most of them dead. Among the number was a woman, doubtless a mother, who had in her arms an infant, and in one hand a little girl three or four years old—she had firmly grasped both, and her firm hold had not been broken by the struggles of death, for it was with difficulty they were separated. They were all corpses and very stiff. The various incidents of the tragic scene are some of them very touching. The children were many of them found with their heads fast in the railing (which, on the bursting of the chains, lapped over into the water), doubtless fixed in that position in their anxiety to feast their eyes on the expectant sight. It was with difficulty they were extricated, and there were some discovered with their heads smashed to pieces by the falling of the iron-work. Mr. F. N. Palmer, surgeon, was amongst the parties rescued; by proper attention, however, being paid to him, he was so far restored at ten o'clock as to be considered out of danger. Many others were also restored by similar means. Barrels of hot water were sent from the brewhouse of the Messrs. Lacon, to Mr. Laws, of the Norwich Arms Inn, where the scene was most dreadful. The kitchen, the tap room, and other rooms, with the stables, were filled with victims. As many as ten or a dozen were ultimately restored, but no less than 53 bodies were brought into that house, which defied all the means of restoration; others were taken to other public houses in the neighbourhood, but not in very considerable numbers. Of the number who had been taken out of the river at 11 o'clock at night, the eyes of 73 were for ever closed in



THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND RIVER, GREAT YARMOUTH.

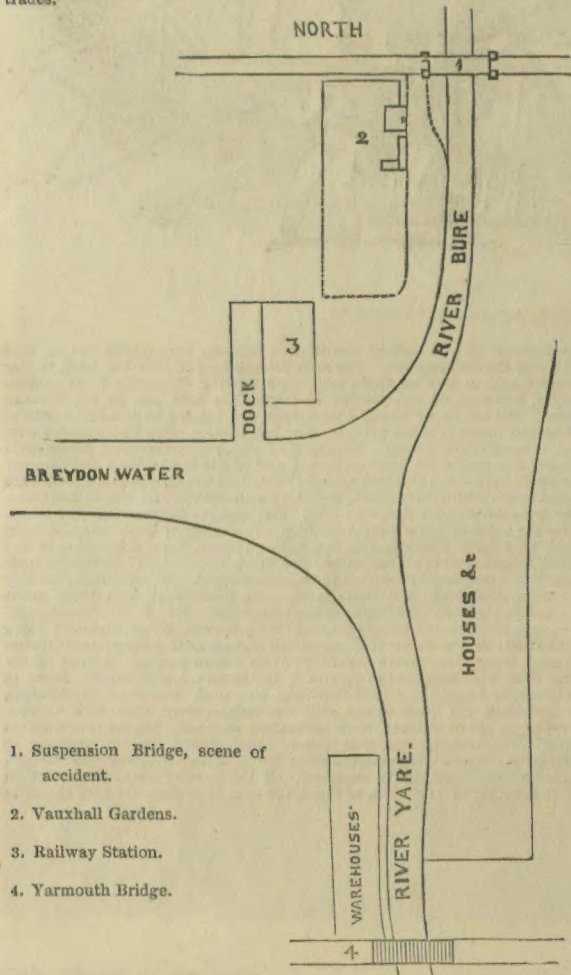
death. The great majority of them were women and children. About 30 umbrellas were taken on shore. Persons whose relatives and whose children were down to see the sight, on hearing of the catastrophe, flocked from all parts of the town to make inquiries, and to examine the dead bodies; fathers and mothers were mourning for their children, and children for their parents, husbands for their wives, and the awfully distressing scene was such, that no description can do justice to. The bodies were removed by the relations as they were recognised, and at 12 o'clock only one body remained in the Norwich Arms stables that had not been recognised. Several bodies are said to have passed under the bridge, and it seems to be impossible to remove them without great violence, or, as our informant says, "pulling them limb from limb." It is said that the coachman of Mr. H. N. Burroughes, M.P., of Burlingham, is missing, and it is feared he has experienced the common fate, but no such body has been picked up.

The escape of some was miraculous. One woman, of the name of Gillings, the wife of a carpenter, was on the bridge with her child, when she was hurried into the water. With extraordinary presence of mind she seized her child's clothes with her teeth, thus preventing the rush of water, and paddled herself to a place of safety.

The scene presented at one time was most agonising. Children, mothers, and fathers, seeking one or other of their families, tracing and discovering in the pale face of some of the dead one of their dearest ties. In every street were to be seen one or more bodies extended on biers, returning to those homes from which but some short minutes before they had passed in health and life.

The scene at the broken bridge on Saturday morning, was most distressing. Before the faintest approach of morning, a number of boatmen and others were actively engaged, endeavouring to find the bodies of the missing persons, and their efforts were, in some degree, successful.

It is generally supposed that many persons who were standing on the edge of the bridge, or on that portion allotted to foot passengers, when the accident occurred, clasped the hand rails, and were precipitated head foremost into the stream, and became entangled among the broken balustrades.



Never since the devastating plague, in 1759, which swept off two thousand of its inhabitants, has Yarmouth, notwithstanding its numberless shipwrecks, been visited with so dire a calamity—a calamity occurring at the very moment a public meeting was about to be held to make arrangements for the distribution of the funds which have been received for the widows and families of the beachmen who were lost in January last.

On Saturday morning last the magistrates assembled at ten o'clock. The Mayor in the chair. There was a very full attendance of the bench. Mr. W. Cooke, the proprietor of the Circus, was in attendance.

Of course the late melancholy and calamitous event excited the utmost sympathy on the part of the bench. After a little delay Mr. Cooke said he had come to the determination of withdrawing the company from the town. The Mayor expressed his satisfaction at this announcement, as, while the Circus was open, the feelings of the relatives of the unfortunate sufferers must continue to be very much excited.

The following is the best list which has been produced of the names of the unfortunate sufferers. It was presented to the magistrates at this meeting. Martha Yallop, 20, George-street, 11; Wm. Trory, 11; Sarah Johnson, 15, Elizabeth Johnson, 7, both of Row 23; Caroline Utting, 9, Louisa Utting, 6, Charlotte-street; Elizabeth Fulcher, 16, St. John's Head-row; Jane Cole, 16, White Horse-row; Emily Borking, 5, George-street; Phoebe Richardson, 17, Row 99, Gaoi-street; Amelia Hannah Powley, White Lion opening; Wm. George Durrant, 12, Blue Anchor-row; Eliza Duffield, 10, Laughing Image-corner; Richard Powley, same place; Eliza Crowe, 12, Rainbow-corner; Ann Maria Scottow, 20; Betsey Morgan, 22, Wm. Lynes, 6, Mary Ann Jenkinson, 10, Rampant-row; Thomas Johnson, 8; William Tennant, 10, Elm-walk; John Tennant, 12, Elm-walk; Mary Ann Lake, 2, George and Dragon-row; Harriet Tann, 13; Eliza Barber, 11; Harriet Mary Little, Market-row; Clara May, 20, Elizabeth Powley, 24, Laughing Image-corner; Sarah Hunn, 14, same place; Eliza Conyers, 13; Sarah Ann Buttfant, 18, Black Horse-row; Charles Dye, Moat; William Grimmer, 8, Moat; Rachel Vincent, 20, Apollo-walk; Mary Anne King, 8, Apollo-walk; Elizabeth Manslip, 23, Laughing Image-corner; Maria Vincent, 20, Apollo-walk; Benj. Dye, 9; Maria Juniper, 9, Ferry Boat-row; Caroline Church, 6, Horne-row; Susan Meers, 9, Garden-row; W. Hindle, 10; Maria Stalworthy, 14, King's Arms; Epping Thorpe, 11, Black Horse-row; Maria Edwards, 12, Garden-row; Caroline Parker, 8; Hannah Field, 8; Sarah Gilbert, 12, George and Dragon-row; Caroline Anger, 16, Charlotte-street; Horace Fox, 20, Sarah Utting, Walter Watts, — Foulcher, James Livingstone, 9, Matilda Livingstone, 6, Eliz. Hatch, 12, — Barking, — Durrant, Elizabeth Humerable, — Burton, Robert Burton, — Moss, 26, — Trory, Daniel Ebbage, 9, the two Misses Johnson, Charlotte-street.

Up to Sunday last 113 bodies had been taken out of the river; the number will probably be 130 to 140, as many are under the bridge, as well as those who have been carried up the river.

The bridge has fallen down on the side nearest Breydon, and forms a complete barrier to the stream and navigation.

THE INQUEST.

On Saturday the Coroner held an inquest, at the Church Hall, on the bodies of Harriet Mary Little, Joseph Livingstone, and Matilda Livingstone.

After an address from the Coroner, the Jury went to view some of the bodies. A discussion then ensued as to the time and mode in which the remainder of the bodies should be viewed. Some gentlemen wished to proceed about the business at once; but it was ultimately agreed that the inquiry into the case of all the bodies, with the exception of one, should be adjourned to Monday, at ten o'clock. This was the case of the son of Mr. Bradbury, of King-street, Norwich, whose brother appeared in court and made an application for the removal of the body of the deceased. The Jury proceeded to the public house where it was lying; and, subsequently, a brief inquiry into the causes of death took place, which terminated in a verdict of "Accidental Death."

The Jury re-assembled on Monday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, at the Church-hall, and proceeded with the investigation of this melancholy affair.

After some conversation, which turned upon the subject of the respective jurisdictions of the Borough and County Coroners, the Jury proceeded to hear evidence merely for the purpose of identifying the bodies, that no obstruction might stand in the way of their burial; it being understood that three cases should be reserved on which to try the general merits of the case.

Daniel Cooper was the first witness called. He identified one of the deceased persons, named Maria Vincent. He saw her on the bridge on Friday.

Jane Grimmer identified the body of her child, William Grimmer, 8 years of age.

Elizabeth Blogg identified Charles Dye, 2 years old.

In the same manner, and by a variety of persons, the following bodies were also identified, viz.:—William Tennant, aged 11; John Tennant, aged 10; Matilda Livingstone, aged 6; James Livingstone, aged 9; Harriet Mary Little, aged 13; Caroline Augur, aged 16; Caroline Utting, aged 9; James Adams; and Ann Phoebe Richardson, 17; Richard Powley, 5; Elizabeth Powley, 21; Marianne Jenkinson, 10; Thomas Johnson, 8; and Mary Ann King, 8.

A youth, named J. B. Thorndike, identified the body of Sarah Utting, and deposed that he was on the Suspension-bridge when the accident took place. He stood in the carriage-way, and in about the centre of the bridge. He heard a cracking noise, and observed that one of the connecting links had broken, the ends of the severed link being about two inches apart. He did not apprehend any danger from what he saw. There was, however, a sudden rush to the Yarmouth shore; but several persons laughed, and then ran back to their places. To the best of his belief five or ten minutes elapsed between that time and the time when the bridge fell, when he, with others, was immersed in the water.

By the Foreman: I had been on the bridge about five minutes before I heard the crack. It was crowded with people. There were a great many persons upon it, but they were not so thick as I have seen them. I should say they were about four deep. The bridge was not half full. Sufficient time elapsed between my first observing the link break and the bridge falling for every one upon it to have gone off. I saw more persons on the bridge by a good many upon the occasion of the prisoners who were lately accused of what was called "the Yarmouth murder" returning from Norwich, after their acquittal.

The identification of the following persons was then gone through, none but the necessary questions being put to ascertain that the deceased persons were upon the bridge at the time when the accident occurred, viz.: Betty Morgan, aged 62, William Lyons (6), Sarah Ann Butterfint (18), Harriet Bussey (24), Sarah Ann Hunn (14), Happy Thorpe (11), Clara May (20), Grace Duffield identified the bodies of Elizabeth Manslip and Eliza Duffield (10). She corroborated, in nearly the same words, the evidence given by Master Thorndike, more especially with reference to the time that elapsed between hearing the bar crack and the falling of the bridge. She spoke, also, to the circumstance of herself feeling no alarm when she heard the cracking noise, and to there being sufficient time between the cracking and actual falling in for all to have escaped.

Elizabeth Brown, in identifying the body of Ann Maria Scottow, spoke in nearly similar terms, having no fear when she heard the bridge crack.

In several instances an order for burial was then given upon the parish in cases where the parents or surviving friends were themselves unable to bear the expense, after which the jury proceeded with the identification evidence.

The following were the bodies identified:—Eleanor Detcham, aged 64; Caroline Church, aged 16; James Church; Sarah Ann Susan Pake, aged 24; Sarah Gilbert, aged 12; Susannah Elizabeth Mears, aged 8; Maria Edwards, aged 12; Hannah Field, aged 12; William Lucas, aged 12; Emily Handworth Borking, aged 5; Benjamin Pattison Burton, aged 7; David Habbage, aged 9; Jane Cole, Elizabeth Jane Hanibell, Elizabeth Hatch, George Henry John Beloe, Elizabeth Conyers, Charlotte Packer, and Martha Yallop.

The court adjourned at seven o'clock, until nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. It is understood that a full inquiry into the cause of the accident is to take place.

The jury re-assembled on Tuesday morning at the Church-hall, shortly after nine o'clock, and thence proceeded at once to view the bodies of eleven persons, whose names had been registered at the police-office.

The names of the eleven other deceased persons are:—Henry Dye, aged 9 years, Elizabeth Read (6), Mary Ann Roberts (19), Ann Beckett (8), William Walter Watts (9), Reeder Hunston Balls (16), Elizabeth Fulcher (16), Alice Gott, Jun. (9), Alice Gott (51), Emily Young (6), Susannah Field (8).

The following three persons are all who have been registered and have not been found, viz.:—James S. Buck (4), Louisa Utting (7), John Funnell (19).

The jury, having completed their view of the bodies, returned to the Church-hall, and re-commenced the task of formal identification.

The whole of the eleven above-mentioned were identified, and the total number that has been viewed by the jury and formally identified, amounts to 75.

At the conclusion of this duty, a discussion took place upon the propriety of obtaining the assistance of some engineer, to enlighten the jury upon the causes of the accident.

The foreman said it was certainly a matter of necessity in the consideration of so important a case as this to ascertain in what state the bridge was at the time of the accident. He thought it was essentially necessary that some scientific gentleman should be had before them, and he had in his hand a list of questions which had been suggested to him as fit ones to be proposed to such a witness.

A juror said, that according to the mechanical rule, he believed, that every square foot of surface should bear a hundredweight, and that the suspending power was generally made exactly in that proportion. It appeared here that one third additional surface had been added to the bridge by the platforms on each side of it, and that nothing had been added to the suspending power.

The room was then cleared of strangers; and, after another discussion amongst the jury,

The Foreman said it had been moved by Mr. Blowers and seconded by Mr. Spilling, that the Council be requested to grant them the aid of an eminent engineer to assist them in their investigation.

The Coroner requested that those who were in favour of the motion would hold up their hands.

All the jury, with the exception of three, held up their hands at once.

Mr. Simon Coble, a magistrate, expressed his readiness to bring this matter forward at the meeting of the Town Council, and he promised to give it his best support.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS.

We subjoin some additional incidents of interest connected with the sad transaction, selected from the communications of correspondents at Yarmouth, and from other sources.

When it was known amongst the thousands assembled that the clown, Nelson, was approaching the landing place, those on the suspension bridge, eager to obtain a sight of him, pressed forward towards the south side of the bridge, the suspending rods of which, suddenly strained by the unequal pressure, after a minute's warning, gave way in the manner represented by our sketch, and at least 400 persons were thrown in a mass into the water; numbers were instantly snatched out by the persons in the numerous boats and wherries on the spot, but, as the tide was high, and continued to increase in depth for two hours afterwards, a large number, of course, fell a sacrifice to their temerity or ignorance. Several persons saw the Irons giving way, and warned the parties of the danger, but in vain; they were too eager to see the clown, and, probably, did not believe in it, thinking it was a ruse to obtain possession of their places. In one minute the bridge fell. To describe the scene is impossible; and it will never be forgotten by any one who saw it. By eight o'clock the same evening (that is, two hours and a half afterwards) more than 70 dead had been recovered.

On Sunday night at nine o'clock (says a correspondent) I was down there, and from the most accurate inquiries I found that about a hundred and seven had been then found. I saw a young man, about eighteen, taken home, and a little girl about eight, who had been lost with her brother, about four years old, and was found with a child's cap, supposed to be his, but which parted from the body when drawn up, and the latter, owing to the darkness, was for that time lost. As some have been found from two to three miles up the river, there is no saying at present how many more may be found. Many are still missing, and there are probably others not residing or known here, who were among the victims. The sufferers are principally among the lower classes. Although no blame seems attributable to any individuals except the parties themselves, who have paid so dearly for their temerity, this appalling accident ought surely to suggest the propriety of Government interfering to prevent the occurrence of similar calamities.

A gentleman who was in a boat close to the washing tub, which contained the clown, was not aware of the accident except from the shrieks which arose from both sides of the river—"The bridge is gone!" A fearful splash occasioned by the bridge coming in contact with the water, and the gurgling cries of those who were drowning, was all the noise which could be distinguished by the bystanders.

The sufferers consist, for the most part, of young women and children. We do but recollect only two full-grown men, three old ladies above 60 years of age, forming an exception to this rule; it will be seen, however, that there are very many girls from 18 to 20, and several young married women.

The writer of this account has been in conversation with probably more than twenty individuals who were on the bridge at the time, and who have been saved, with a view to ascertain how the accident occurred, and whether any kind of intimation was given of the danger which impended. Though contradictory in some minor points, they all seem to agree that for about three or four minutes before it occurred a slight and gradual sinking was experienced; but knowing the bridge necessarily vibrated, when even a slight weight was put upon it, it excited no general alarm, and would never have been probably noticed, except from the awful catastrophe of which it turns out to be the precursor. One individual, however, was so alarmed at this, that he ran off on the Vauxhall side of the bridge, and arrived there at the very moment of its fall. Others, he says, did the same.

Never, perhaps, had any eighteen men such a painfully distressing and truly melancholy task as devolved upon the jury. They assembled at three o'clock for the purpose of viewing the bodies of between 60 and 70 of their neighbours and fellow-townsmen—they had to traverse the dirtiest and worst constructed rows in the town, some of which had as many as four or five bodies lying in each—in the great majority of cases they were conducted up staircases of barely sufficient dimensions to enable a full-sized man to pass through, and on arriving at the summit were shown into the apartment where the body was lain forth, surrounded by relatives uttering the lamentations of distress and misery. In numerous other instances the parties were too poor to be able to occupy more than one room, and here were seen, in an incredibly small space, all huddled together, the living, the dying, and the dead; one unfortunate child, recently shrouded, and with a parish coffin beside it in

one corner; another child, suffering from the bruises occasioned by the fall and in extricating her from her perilous condition, in a second; and in the centre of the apartment, the mother suckling newly born twins! In one instance this was literally true. At a house in the North Entrance, where lay the body of Wm. Grimmer, a child eight years of age, the jury found only one apartment for a husband, wife, and family of four children, and at the time of viewing the body, two children were lingering over a fire in a very infectious stage of small-pox. Two or three other of the houses visited were found to contain several cases of the above disease in its various stages.

The jury did not finish viewing the bodies until nine o'clock in the evening, having been engaged upwards of seven hours in this heart-rending duty. This melancholy affair will cost the borough probably not so little as £200; the Coroner has a legal claim of £1 6s. 8d. on every body identified, in addition to which, each jurymen has a claim of 4d. on each; the summoning officer 2s. 6d. upon each; sums of money must also be paid for exertions in picking up each individual body.

Some sensation has been caused at Yarmouth by the production of a letter reported to be written by a young man residing in the neighbourhood of Bury, who alleges that he was amongst the persons on the bridge, and whose tale, in harrowing detail, exceeds all that perhaps was ever placed before the public. He says:—"The chains on the Yarmouth side broke, and let it down only on that side remember, while the other side still hung all right. You will have an exact resemblance by letting the leaf of a table down. Not a timber or bar of the bridge broke, but it shot us all into the water. There we were—the screams were horrible—they were heard for miles. To supernatural presence of mind and a strong arm I owe my escape. I felt an iron under me, and clung to it in a death grasp. My mouth being full of salt water—for the tide was up—I raised myself on the bridge, and got my head above water. I clung up the iron and looked about me. Scarcely had I done so (I was not out of water further than my chin) than a man grasped me round the neck; his head was just above the water. I felt myself going. I drew my arm, and struck him on the face. I hit him hard, for the skin is off my knuckles. A woman next seized me; I was forced to strike her, and her blood spirted from her nose all over my face, and dimmed my eyes. I was the only one above water, but the bridge gave another move; I was under. I rose again, but folks were under the water clinging to me. The case was now desperate. I felt my pocket, and, holding by one hand I opened my knife with the other, and cut all down my legs, but could not make them leave go. My knife and hands were covered with blood. A woman seized my waistcoat; she was young and really handsome, a tradesman's daughter. I did not like to strike her, but necessity was imperative. I hit her, she rolled over and was drowned. Never shall I forget her look at me; it seemed to say, 'You murdered me.' I once more used my knife about a man, and jumped to a boat and was pulled in, with two girls clinging to me, and got safe on shore. The presence of mind that supported me during this trial instantly deserted me, and I was carried to the next public-house. I drank some brandy and walked home, with my hands and face covered with blood. I went to bed and dreamt of it. I thought the woman whom I last struck came and reproached me for murdering her." This extraordinary statement appeared in one of the local papers.

It is in contemplation to build a stone bridge with two arches over the river at the spot where the accident occurred, and another bridge is also spoken of on the site of the Old Yarmouth Bridge, which is at present a most miserable structure.

The suspension bridge was erected by the late Robert Cory, Esq., in lieu of the ancient ferry across the Bure, of which he was possessed, and was opened on the 23rd of April, 1829, and suspended from a chain on either side, attached to four pedestals or piers, also of iron, and fastened to abutment stones.

A fatality seems to attend Cooke's Equestrian Circus. A few years since Mr. Cooke, sen., lost his valuable horses, theatrical properties, &c., by fire, in the United States, and subsequently experienced a disastrous loss in Ireland. In the early part of the present year, the circus belonging to Mr. W. Cooke was torn down by a violent gust of wind, just before the performance, at Hackney, by which Mrs. Isbister and her nephew lost their lives, and many visitors narrowly escaped serious injury.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—In the above account we have stated some particulars respecting the bridge, but the following additional statement of a Yarmouth Correspondent will make the account more complete.—"The Act of Parliament for erecting the bridge, was passed on the 28th of May, 1827, and on the 28th of July, 1828, the first stone was laid. The bridge was completed and opened for public traffic on the 23rd of April, 1829, and the total cost of its construction, with the toll-houses, amounted to about £3500. Previously to the opening of the Railway, for gaining increased width, and in order to prevent danger to passengers, from the carriages passing over the bridge, a small footpath on each side was added. These footpaths we have measured, and find the additional width to be 26 inches on each side, and the additional weight to the platform was on both sides about two tons, or one ton on each side. The weight of the platform has been stated at 10 tons, but, in fact, including the entire weight of the platform, chains, rails, paths, and everything between the columns, the weight is between twenty-four and twenty-five tons. We understand that several engineers have visited the late bridge, and some have made calculations respecting the powers of the chains and other parts of the structure; and we have been able to collect, from conversations with parties who have either made or witnessed the computation, that the statement that the bridge was fully capable of supporting 150 tons is confirmed: of course we mean presuming the materials to be of their proper quality, and the manufacture of them agreeably to the instructions of the builder. The length of the platform of the bridge is eighty-six feet, the width about twenty feet, and, upon a fair computation, might hold 1000 persons—the greatest weight that could be put upon it, viz., about 50 tons, which would leave 50 tons to spare before the material ought to have gone. When the accident happened there were about 300 persons only on the bridge, not exceeding 17 tons at most; and at the point where the chain snapped, the pressure could not have exceeded nine tons. At other times the bridge has been completely filled; and we are confirmed in our opinion, which we have elsewhere expressed, that it will be found that the calamity was occasioned by the breaking of two of the links opposite each other, which had not been properly welded, and which, having suffered considerable strain on previous occasions, and from the action of the temperature, had at length been reduced below their capability to bear scarcely any weight. In one of the links is a considerable space where the iron never appears to have been properly joined. We have also heard the opinion of three several engineers, unknown to each other, who have all expressed their convictions that no inspection, however careful, of the metal, could have detected the flaws. One gentleman of our acquaintance has told us that he was present at the testing of a part of the iron, which, at the time, was immersed in boiling oil."

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, was only remarkable for the statement of Mr. O'Connell, that it was too late to bring the question of the Repeal of the Union before the Legislature this session. He persisted, however, in warmly advocating the measure. "During the present month," he said, "they would have a demonstration in Cork, and another in Meath, besides the celebration of the 30th of May, in Dublin. (Cheers.) Against the commencement of the next session of Parliament, they would have petitions from every county, every town, every village, and every family in Ireland, in favour of domestic legislation. He was determined that the British Minister should have ocular demonstration of the feelings and wishes of the Irish people." (Hear, and cheers.)

THE REPEALERS OF DUNDALK.—Last week, Mr. O'Connell made his promised entry into Dundalk, and was entertained at a banquet. The learned gentleman's speech to the people in the streets, as well as that made at the banquet, ridiculed the idea that the concession of an increased grant to Maynooth would stop Repeal. Mr. O'Connell gave this figurative illustration of the inability of trying to coax the Repealers—"Ministers, amongst themselves, said they would take away from you the Repealers, but they said, 'How will we take them away?—oh, we will give a spoonful of honey to Maynooth College.' (Cheers and laughter.) And there is an old proverb that you can catch more flies with a spoonful of honey than with a tin of vinegar. (Laughter.) They were using the vinegar hitherto, and they at length sent it to us in a vinegar cruet on two legs, Attorney-General Smith. (Laughter.) But, said they, we cannot catch any flies with the vinegar, and we will now try the honey. Well, the honey was very good, and from my heart I am delighted that Maynooth got it; but I can tell the Government this for their comfort, that they are as near catching the flies as if they had used nothing but vinegar." (Laughter.) In another part of his speech, Mr. O'Connell again hinted that the threatening state of America was the motive for the conciliatory tone of the Government. In his dinner-speech his language towards the Ministry breathed a tone of defiance. He said—"The conduct of the Ministry is most consolatory, but at the same time, there is something in it like inconsistency (hear, hear)—tergiversation (hear)—turning round (cheers)—and then jumping Jim Crow. (Laughter.) I am exceedingly thankful for what we have got, but we have not asked for it, a few, for which I am thoroughly grateful, and one of which was from Belfast. (Cheers.) But the Catholic people are looking on with the dignity of men who had been fully robbed and ought to be consoled. They are looking calmly on, allowing those who robbed them to make them restitution. (Cheers.) There is no exaggeration in stating it that the opinions of the British Ministry, of the British Government, must abide the messages of peace they send to Ireland. (Loud cheers.) If they conciliate Ireland they can bully the rest of the world, but they cannot bully Ireland. We are this day laughing at them, because we have the solid foundation of a people's voice backing us in our solemn determination." (Loud cheers.)

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the Metropolitan districts during the week ending the 3rd of May was, 883—an amount very near the average of the last five Springs (888). The total number of births during the week was 1399, there being an excess over the deaths of 456.

THE THEATRES.

The present week has been a *bull* in the theatrical world; and the play-going public have either been content with the established performances, or feasted upon the anticipation of Whitsun novelties.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The great event of the present week's performances has been the return of Fanny Cerito, fuller of health and spirits, more animated, and more buoyant than ever. On welcoming her back to England, after seven months' absence, and the introduction of another favourite in the ballet, we cannot but observe how entirely different a character her dancing bears to that of all her competitors. With Cerito graceful and animated motion seems the natural result of overflowing exuberance of spirits; no effort is visible in the marvellous feats which, executed by her, lose their power of astonishing, while they gain an additional one of pleasing. To this peculiar charm of Cerito's dancing she has added this year a degree of refined and poetical conception hitherto unknown to her, and the warmth of the plaudits bestowed on her new steps testified to the improvement of what many of her admirers doubtless already imagined to be perfect. In the "Vivandière," with her gay costume, her arch look, and her characteristic and spirited *pas*; and in the poetical "Ondine," she equally vindicated the justice of the enthusiastic welcome that she received. Saint Leon came in for even a larger share than last year of the applause so warmly lavished on his fair bride—a triumph to him enhanced by the fact that the days of Vestris, and the admiring crowds who flocked to witness and applaud his feats, are passed, and that the *Dieu de la danse* himself would very likely, in these days, be looked upon as a somewhat absurd combination of affectation and physical effort. St. Leon, however, escapes the unpopularity into which male dancers are fallen, and the theatre has, at each of his wonderful steps, resounded with applause, in which we have been compelled in justice to join, though somewhat in contradiction to our individual taste; for, to our eyes, the graceful Perrot himself gained greatly by the accident which last year and the year before delarred him from the pirouettes and *sauts perrilleux*, in which every male dancer rejoices, and brought forth that display of intellectual pantomimic art which so highly distinguishes him.

Of the ballets performed, we have little to say; for every one has seen and admired "Ondine," and those who have seen it once, are certain to desire to see it again. The same may be said of the "Vivandière," which, however, is, we think, protracted disadvantageously to the plot, to rather an unreasonable length for a *divertissement*, by the numerous extraneous dances introduced. The novelty of the little Viennese, has been the *pas de Minotaur*—of charming and peculiar effect, and executed marvellously; it being hardly possible not to believe in the reality of the mimic mirror at the back of the stage, and not to disbelieve the real existence of the little beings who, being placed behind, reflect the motions of their elder sisters with such wonderful precision. Showers of sugar-plums and bouquets on Saturday night, created a general scramble, as usual, and the amusing effect of this scene was heightened by the laughing chorus of all the children in the boxes.

If we have given this week an unjust predominance to the ballet, it is not that the general performances do not merit an important place in our record, but that "I Puritani," "Ernani," and "Don Giovanni"—the operas of the past week—though of such different dates, are all established favourites of the English public, and known to every opera frequenter. "I Puritani," still charming as ever, the opera the most universally popular in both Europe and America, and presenting the four great artists—Grisi, Lablache, Mario, and Fornasari—was not received with the degree of applause bestowed on "Ernani," an opera in which the music is of so far more serious and scientific a cast, but whose massive, harmonious, and splendid concerted pieces are listened to and enored with increasing enthusiasm each night of their performance. To a real *fantasio per la musica*, however, the dances, charming as they are, interpolated between each act of the opera, somewhat break its thread, and destroy its unity. Last, not least, "Don Giovanni," that wonderful creation of Mozart, with a cast including (with the exception of Moriani) all the great stars of her Majesty's Theatre, was performed on Thursday, but deserves a longer notice than pressure of time, and matter, would allow us to bestow on it this week.

At DRURY-LANE there has been a succession of benefits, with revivals *pour servir*, "intermediate" concerts, and performances too various to enumerate, the most attractive being for the benefit of Miss Romer, on Thursday night, when Mons. Duprez sang in three operas! The Whitsun novelty here will be Balfe's new opera of "The Enchantress," with Madame Anna Thillon.

At the HAYMARKET the new comedy of "Time Works Wonders" has drawn crowded houses throughout the week; the play has already been reprinted.

The LYCEUM has been moderately well attended; but the little comedy lately produced here is somewhat too slight for a first piece. The Whitsun novelty will be a romantic burlesque of "Cinderella."

At the ADELPHI, the benefit bills have filled the house. On Thursday, the revival of "Paul Pry," with Wright as the hero; and "The Pretty Girls of Stilberg," with Webster's *Napoleon*, drew "an immense overflow."

At the PRINCESS, Mr. Kenny's five-act play of "Infatuation," has been repeated with advantage; Miss Cushman has continued to gather fresh laurels on each additional performance. A farce, entitled "Love in Livery," the only novelty of the week, is too trifling for further notice.

The FRENCH PLAYS have been again honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert; and the Royal pair have been greatly amused with the quaint and comic peculiarities of Ravel. On the "off nights," Mons. Philippe has repeated his *Soirées Mystérieuses*; his performances out-Dobler Dobler.

SIR HENRY BISHOP has resigned his *baton* at the Philharmonic, and Mr. Moschelles has been appointed in his room, to conduct the remaining Concerts. Of a verity, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."—What a pity that society should be made up of the elements of discord.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGES (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market still continue on a moderate scale, yet the show of samples here to-day was quite equal to meet the wants of the dealers. For all descriptions the demand was in a sluggish state, at barely Monday's prices. Foreign wheat met a very inactive inquiry, yet we can notice no alteration in value. Barley and malt were exceedingly dull, and the turn, low, and the supplies of which were moderate, sold readily, at full currencies.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 7750; barley, 2780; oats, 4260 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 5450 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 4680; barley, 16,970; oats, 12,270 quarters. Flour, 6190 sacks; malt, 7130 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 52s; ditto, white, 48s to 57s; rye, 30s to 38s; grinding barley, 57s to 30s; ditto, tilling, 26s to 30s; malting ditto, 33s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 63s; brown ditto, 56s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 59s to 60s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 22s; tick beans, new, 54s to 56s; ditto, old, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; mangle, 56s to 58s; white, 33s to 35s; bull, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Town made flour, 42s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 28 lb. Foreign.—Fine wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, 38s to 45s; white, 50s to 55s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 16s to 17s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 28s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —; Baltic, 18s to — per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have not the slightest alteration to notice in the value of any kind of seeds, the demand for which is in a sluggish state.—Lined English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 44s. Hempseed 38s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 12s; white ditto, 12s to 14s. Tares, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, 42s to 42s per last of 10 quarters. Lined cakes, English, 41s to 41s 1/2; ditto foreign, 42 7/8 to 42 7/8; 10s per 1000. Repressed cakes, 42 5/8 to 42 5/8 per ton. Canary, 45s to 52s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7 3/4d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 0d; barley, 31s 2d; oats, 21s 4d; rye, 29s 9d; beans, 36s 1d; peas, 36s 10d.

Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s 1d; barley, 31s 11d; oats, 21s 2d; rye, 30s 4d; beans, 35s 4d; peas, 35s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Tea.—A good demand continues to be experienced for both black and green teas, at fully previous rates. Common Congou is selling at 9d to 9 1/2d; good common, 10d to 10 1/2d; Twaiky, ordinary, 12s to 12 1/2d; and Hyson, low to fine, 2s 4d to 3s 6d per lb. The deliveries are good, but not very large. A quantity of 3,000,000 lb. have been imported since our last. The stock in London is now 20,362,000 lb., against 27,431,000 lb. at the same time in 1844.

Sugar.—Both grocers and refiners being now well in stock, all kinds of raw sugar have met a very dull inquiry this week, at barely stationary prices. Refined goods are in slow request, at 1s per cwt less money. Standard lumps are selling at 67s to 68s 6d; and brown ditto, 66s to 66s 6d per cwt. Very large quantities are being received almost daily from our colonies, while the stocks in warehouse are unusually large.

Coffee.—In Ceylon a good business has been doing, at 45s to 45s 6d for good ordinary, being an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee have gone off slowly, at late rates. Cinnamon.—The quarterly sales have been brought to a conclusion. About 2000 chests have sold, at a decline of 1d to 3d per lb.

Rice.—Bengal is in good request, at very full prices, while the value of other parcels is steadily supported.

Provisions.—The stock of Irish butter is now only 596 firkins; while so little is doing in the article, that prices may be considered almost nominal. Arrivals of new butters are shortly expected, when the quotations will be established. A few contracts, for forward delivery, have been made, at 80s for Limerick and Cork; and 91s to 92s for the best Waterford. The supplies of foreign butter being larger, that article is heavy, on easier terms; the best French land being worth only 88s per cwt. A good business has been doing in bacon, at previous rates. Irish hams and lard are steady, but most other kinds of provisions are a slow inquiry. Tallow.—For Russian we have a better demand, at very full prices, 35s 3d to 35s 6d having been paid for forward delivery. On the spot P.Y.C. is selling, at 35s to 35s 3d per cwt. Town tallow is 38s to 38s, net cash.

Oils.—Although a fair business has been doing in most descriptions of oil since our last prices may be considered about stationary. Hay and Straw.—Crown meadow hay, 23 12s to 24 15s; useful do, 24 16s to 25 8s; fine, upland do, 25 10s to 25 16s; clover hay, 24 10s to 26 5s; oat straw, 22 to 22 2s; wheat straw, 22 2s to 22 4s per load.

Wool.—The Public Sales commence on the 13th inst. About 9000 bales will be offered. Privately, a good business is doing in English wools, at full prices, but foreign and Colonial qualities are heavy.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes continuing very extensive, the demand for them is heavy, at barely late rates—viz, from 35s to 80s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—From the plantations, the accounts are by far more favourable than of late. In many parts, polling has been finished, while tidying is progressing somewhat rapidly. We have only a moderate business transaction here, at about stationary prices. Sussex Pockets, 27s to 28 13s; Wealds, 27 8s to 28 13s; Mid Kent, 29 9s to 29 12s; East Kent, 29 10s to 29 12s; Chislehurst, 29 12s to 29 13s; Mid Kent bags, 28 12s to 29 12s; East Kent ditto, 28 12s to 29 12s.

Cattle (Friday).—Old Pont, 13s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 17s 6d; Heaton, 16s 6d; Hilda, 16s; Kildgworth, 16s; Eden Main, 17s; Bradfield's Heaton, 13s; Lambton, 18s; Caradoc, 18s; and Stewart's, 18s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—In to-day's market the supply of beasts—amongst which we noticed 70 from Holland and 400 from Scotland—was, the time of year considered, rather extensive; hence the beef trade was inactive, at barely Monday's prices. The numbers of sheep were very large, owing to which the sale for them was heavy, at a decline of 3d per 8lb. For lambs —20 of which came per rail from the Isle of Wight—the demand was active, at full prices. Calves were in great supply and heavy inquiry, at a depression of 2d per 8lb. The pork trade was dull, at late rates. Milch cows moved off slowly, at from 126 to 129 10s each.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals.—Course and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 2s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime coarse and inferior ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s;

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prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s; lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beans, 9d; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 11,000; calves, 307; pigs, 238.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The demand for each kind of meat was rather inactive at our quotations:—

Per 8lb, by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 1d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; small porkers, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 2d.

ROBERT HERRERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been very flat during the week, and several large sales of Stock for money have, coupled with the speculative transactions for the fall, caused a decline of nearly 3 per cent. upon last week's prices. Consols, on Monday, quoted 98 3/4, for money and time, but, on Wednesday, receded to 98 1/2. This price has been slightly improved on since, and the last quotation is 98 3/4, for money, and 98 1/2 for account. The Three per Cents. Reduced, and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., close very heavily. The final quotation of Reduced is 97 1/4; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 100 1/4. Exchequer Bills are also declining, closing at 54 to 56. Long Annuities are 11 5 16; and Bank Stock, 209 1/4 to 210 1/4.

The only occurrence of interest in the foreign house, has been the fluctuation in Mexican Stock. The news received by the mail on Tuesday, appearing to hold out a prospect, that the cause of Santa Anna was not yet considered hopeless by his party, caused an immense decline in the price of the Active Bonds. In addition to this probability of a recurrence of civil war, the amount of the remittance on account of the over-due dividend, was unusually small. The price receded to 36 1/2 during the day, ultimately closing at 37 to 1/2. The other Stocks were also flat. Spanish Five per Cents. have ranged between 30 1/2 and 30 3/4, the closing price. The Three per Cents. have been, and continue, at 41 1/2, although heavy at that price. Passives have suddenly advanced to 8. Upon reference to the City article of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a few weeks since, the probability of this fact will be found to have been alluded to. Portuguese are 66 1/2; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are 63 1/2; Four per Cent. Certificates, 97 1/2.

The Railway Market has been very flat during the week, in consequence of continued sales. If a rise occurs, it is immediately met by sales left on limits, in the hands of the brokers, and a decline to the former quotation is, of course, the result. It must be confessed, however, that why this reaction should have occurred so early, is scarcely understood. But, happening as it does, much of the disastrous effect that would have resulted from a postponement will now be probably averted, and the tone of the market the more readily improve. Much anxiety begins to be felt with regard to the concessions of the French lines, and some doubt has been expressed as to whether the Great Northern of France will be adjusted on this session. Caledonians, London and York, and Orleans and Bordeaux, are the only lines improved towards the close of the week. Dublin and Galway have been done at 3 premium, but close at 1 1/2. Aberdeens are 3 1/2; Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush, 2 1/2; Birmingham and Gloucester, 13 1/2; Birmingham and Oxford, 3 1/2; Bristol and Exeter 8 1/2; Caledonians, 10 1/2; Chester and Holyhead, 15 1/2; Churnet Valley, 6; Coventry and Leicester, 2; Cornwall, 5; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 10; Direct Northern, 2 1/2; Dublin and Mullingar, 4 1/2; Eastern Counties, 19; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 6 1/2; Great Western, 18 1/2; Hull and Selby, 10 1/2; Birmingham, 45; Newcastle, 8 1/2; Brighton, 6 1/2; Croydons, 18; London and York, 45; Newcastle and Darlington, 49 1/2; Newcastle and Berwick, 13 1/2; Newry and Enniskillen, 4 1/2; Newark and Sheffield, 4; North British, 17 1/2; Nottingham and Mansfield, 2 1/2; North Kent, 4 1/2; Rugbys, 4; Scottish Central, 6 1/2; Scottish Midland, 3 1/2; Shrewsbury, &c., 4 1/2; South Wales, 5; Dovers, 39 1/2; Trent Valley Continuation, 2 1/2; West Yorkshire, 8 1/2; Boulogne and Amiens, 9 1/2; Bordeaux and Toulouse, 2 1/2; Great Northern of France, 5 1/2; Ditto Rosamel's, 2 1/2; Namur and Liege, 5; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10; Over Yssel, 8, prem.; Paris and Lyons (Lafitte's), 2 1/2; Ditto (Ganneron's), 2 1/2; Paris and Orleans, 46 1/2; Sambre and Meuse, 9 1/2; Tours and Nantes (Mackenzie's), 3.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The news received yesterday from the United States produced a firmer tone in the Market, Consols closing at 98 1/2 for Money and 99 for Account. The Railway Market was less flat, but no improvement of consequence took place. The French lines were the weakest.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Arsenal.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: Captain and Brevet Major Joseph Hanwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Walcott; Second Captain Thomas Ackers Shone to be Captain, vice Hanwell; First Lieutenant William Henderson to be Second Captain, vice Shone; Second Lieutenant Paul Winsloe Phillips to be First Lieutenant, vice Henderson; Second Captain James Turner to be Captain, vice Stokes; First Lieutenant Charles John Turner to be Second Captain, vice Turner; Second Lieutenant Edward Moubray to be First Lieutenant, vice Turner.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, May 6.—Erratum in the Gazette of the 29th ultimo.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: For Captain Trevor, retired on full pay, read, "Captain Trevor, retired on half pay."

BANKRUPTS.—W. THURNELL, Leadenhall-street, and Great Windmill-street, Coventry-street, Piccadilly, upholsterer. G. WARRINER, Lloyd's Coffee-house, Royal Exchange-street, tinner. R. ROBINSON, King William-street, Strand, wholesale spirit-merchant. J. BATT and T. BATT, Old Broad-street, silkmen. E. S. DAVELL, Great Tower-street, colonial broker. D. CEASER, Woolwich, victualler. W. J. TAYLOR, High-street, Camden-town, grocer. R. CROSS, Lythe, Colchester, corn-merchant. W. MEESEN, Aston, Staffordshire, innkeeper. W. STANT, Smeaton, Lancashire, chemist and druggist. M. COX, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, ironmonger. T. FORSYTH, Dinadale Spa Hotel, Durham, hotel-keeper and farmer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. DAVIDSON, Aberdeen, painter and glazier. A. M'ARTHUR, jun., Tarbert, Argyleshire, merchant.

FRIDAY, MAY 9.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 7.—Her Majesty has been pleased to promote his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, K.G., Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Major General in the Army.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 9.—4th Dragon Guards: Ensign and Adjutant W. G. Sutton to be Cornet.

7th Light Dragoons: Cornet G. F. W. Miles to be Lieutenant, vice Saville; William Viscount St. Lawrence to be Cornet, vice Miles.

3d Foot: Ensign R. Portal to be Lieutenant, vice Cameron. 16th: Ensign E. N. Dickenson to be Lieutenant, vice Wall; C. C. Grant to be Ensign, vice Dickenson. 18th: Capt. W. Evans to be Capt., vice Staveland; 24th: Lieut. E. Barclay to be Captain, vice J. B. Travers, to be Captain, vice Matthews. 32d: Assist.-Surgeon Scott, 37th: Lieut. Col. A. G. Spencer to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bradshaw. 41st: Lieutenant K. Portal to be Lieutenant, vice C. A. Morshead. 43d: Lieut. the Hon. C. H. Lindsay to be Captain, vice Wright; Ensign J. S. Kennedy to be Ensign. 44th: Capt. C. W. D. Staveley to be Captain, vice Evans. 45th: P. J. Grant to be Ensign, vice Kennedy. 60th: Lieut. Col. J. Bradshaw to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Spencer. 80th: G. S. Nunn to be Ensign, vice Macneil. 90th: H. M'Mahon Eagar to be Ensign, vice Thurston.

2nd West India Regiment: J. T. Shower, to be Ensign, vice Robertson. 3rd West India Regiment: Ensign F. J. Hills, Lieutenant, vice Smith. 4th West India Regiment: Lieutenant J. M. Macdonald to be Captain, vice B. E. Lazard. Second Lieutenant P. O'Gorman to be First Lieutenant, vice Macdonald; D. D. Greentree to be Second Lieutenant, vice O'Gorman; J. Meade, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Muller.

BAZEL.—Capt. G. E. Turner to be Major in the Army.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Major J. Aigoo to be Major; Lieut. J. Hay to be Captain.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, May 8.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut. W. J. Smythe to be Second Captain, vice W. Smith; Second Lieut. R. H. Carlyon to be First Lieutenant, vice W. J. Smythe. Ordnance Medical Department: Temp. Assist.-Surgeon E. Gilborne to be Assistant-Surgeon.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 5.—Corps of Royal Marines: Second Lieut. T. A. M. D'Veber Pennington to be First Lieutenant, vice H. Crespin; Second Lieut. J. Elliott to be First Lieutenant, vice J. P. N. E. Clapperton.

BANKRUPTS.—T. P. PIPER, Cheapside, wholesale stay-manufacturer. E. BALDWIN, and R. GARRET, Henfield, Sussex, linen-draper. W. HARRISON, Leeds, pattern-dyer. G. W. GEE and J. F. GEE, Leeds, drapers. J. JONES, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, innkeeper. R. UMAN, Bristol, builder. T. COOKE, Leicester, glove-manufacturer. J. McDUGALL, Leicester, draper. H. PARES, Loughborough, plumber, glazier, and gas-fitter. J. MEARS, Leeds, grocer and tea-dealer. J. NEWTON, J. W. NEWTON, and F. J. NEWTON, Rotherham, Yorkshire, spirit and porter merchants and druggists. C. HALL, Sheffield, grocer and tea-dealer. J. BROWN and A. URQUHART, Manchester, carpet-house and furniture-dealers. M. HUMPHRIES, Holme, Lancashire, joiner and builder. G. LAWRIE, Fleetwood-upon-Wyre, Lancashire, chemist and druggist. M. COX, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, ironmonger. T. FORSYTH, Dinadale Spa Hotel, Durham, hotel-keeper and farmer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—C. McLEAN, Glasgow, calico-printer. A. WEBSTER, Glasgow, grocer. R. W. SUTHERLAND, Argyleshire, Glasgow, bookseller. W. TAIT, Dundee, baker. C. M. ROY, Banff, merchant. J. AIRD, Orchard, near Hawick, farmer.

BIRTHS.

At Hyde-park-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, of a daughter.—At High-street, Shoreditch, Mrs. Edward Deane, of a daughter.—Lady Charles Wellesley, of a son.—At Gibraltar, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, Royal Regiment, of a daughter.—At Kensington, the wife of the Rev. D. K. Morgan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Stanground, Hunts, the Rev. John Mills, to Emma, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Strong, of Stanground, one of her Majesty's chaplains in ordinary.—At Brynton-square, Richard Musgrave, Esq., eldest son of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., to Frances Mary, daughter of John Ashton Yates, Esq.—At Paddington, William H. Harrison, Esq., to Harriett Mary, second daughter of the late Henry Hurle, Esq.—At Llanllyf, Colman Rashleigh, Esq., only son of Sir John Colman Rashleigh, Bart., to Mary Anne Kendall, only daughter of Nicholas Kendall, Esq.—At Clifton, Captain Clanchester, 16th Regiment, to Anna Maria Francis, relict of the late J. Crooke Freeman, Esq.—At Holmwood, Surrey, William Godfrey Whatman, Esq., to Emma Jane, younger daughter of Mr. Sergeant Heath.—At Paddington, the Rev. Alleyne Higgs Barker, M.A., rector of Woudham, Kent, to Marianna, second daughter of the late Hieronimus Burnister, Esq.—At Manchester, William Bradshaw, Esq., of Leverhulme, to Charlotte Eliza, youngest daughter of the late George Dixon, Esq., of Higher Ardwick, formerly of Halifax.

DEATHS.

At Itchingfield Rectory, Hiorsham, the Rev. Edward Elms.—At Woolwich, Sarah, the wife of Bernard O'Neill, Esq., Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper.—At St. Helena, William Stewart Bell, Esq.—Edward Turner, Esq., late of Warrington, aged 72.—At Bath, Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Kaye.—In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, Captain Blanckley, R.N.—At Clapham road-place, Mrs. Adron, widow of the late Samuel Adron, Esq., of Watford, Herts.—At Brompton, Kent, Mrs. Lock, wife of M. Lock, Esq.—The Rev. Edward Covey, M.A., St. James's Parsonage, Ratcliff.—At Government-house, Barrackport, near Calcutta, John Edwards Lyall, Esq., Advocate-General of Bengal.—At Cork, James Wallis, Esq., M.A., aged 69.—At Milton-on-Thames, Elizabeth Rebecca, the wife of Lieutenant-Lardner Denny, R.N.—At Steple Aston, near Woodstock, Thomas Mitchell, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

TISSINGTON WELL-DRESSING IN 1845.

Tissington is a village in Derbyshire, and only a very little way from the most beautiful of English valleys—Dovedale.

Tissington is the residence of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart. The family mansion is of stone, the front entirely covered with ivy. The church, shadowed by sycamore of magnificent growth, is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments of the family for several centuries; the oldest dates, however, are annexed to three

coats of arms of deceased members of the house, dated 1472 1535, 1515.

The village consists of a mansion, a church, a school, and scattered houses, very few of which can be seen at a time, as the ground is considerably varied, and fine trees close in the view everywhere. The approach to it, from the Ashborne and Buxton road, is through an avenue of limes; and there is a way out to Alstonfield, and another to Matlock Bath. There is no inn, but there are several in the immediate neighbourhood; the Izaak Walton Hotel, for Dovedale visitors, and fishermen, and tourists; and other near scenes and streams of public resort. It is four miles from Ashborne, ten from Matlock, and not twice that distance from either Chatsworth or Buxton.

This shady village is watered with five springs, which, on one particular day in each year, Holy Thursday, are decorated with flowers. It is not known when the custom commenced; but old men remember gathering flowers for the decoration when they were children, and the people now consider it a festival, and devote the two previous days to prepare for it.

During the life of Sir William Fitzherbert, the Well-dressing was discontinued on account of the disorderly conduct of the people from a distance; but after his death it was revived in the following manner.

During the minority of the present baronet, the house was occupied by Mrs. Mills; and the gardener at the Hall, John Marsh, an old servant of the Tissington family, and father of the present gardener, put up a hatchment over the Hall Well, which remained there during the day.

On a subsequent year, an old woman, Mary Twigg, wrote the following lines, and hung them up among field-flowers and garlands of the Town Well:—

This well is not adorned as it had used to be,
Yet 'tis the finest spring, as you may plainly see;
It's not adorned with Pride, or any garden flowers,
But what the field affords, we think, is surely ours.

From this time, which is upwards of forty years since, the Well-dressing has been continued every year.

May 16th, 1844.—There was no rain during six weeks before this festival; the Dovedale Hills, Bunster, and Thorpe Cloud, were scorched on their sunny sides, and springs were low everywhere; but the Tissington Wells flowed as they were wont to flow. There were plenty of flowers for this occasion; and on Tuesday and Wednesday the villagers were actively engaged in preparing for the decoration, in buildings contiguous to their respective wells; for the wells are in different parts of the village, and are distinguished by name—the Hall Well, because it is near the Hall; Hand's Well, because it is near the house of a farmer of that name; the Coffin Well, because it is thought to resemble a coffin in shape; the Town Well, and Miss Goodwin's Well. The people engaged in the adornment of each, are those who enjoy the bounty of the well nearest to their dwellings, and they try in the most friendly manner to produce the best ornament for the situation.

The decoration consists of a fanciful pattern formed of various flowers, inserted in moist clay, upon boards, which, when put together, form the figure represented in the sketches.

It is natural that they should inquire of strangers which is the best? But it were invidious to draw a comparison where all are so good; one may have the advantage of situation, and on this account a preference may be given to it, which a favourable disposition of the objects around may afford; while another, equally beautiful, may not be seen to so much advantage:—it was so. The brilliant head of Miss Goodwin's Well-dressing was seen against a dark yew, but the Coffin Well, which was very beautiful, wanted relief. The clearest was Hand's Well; and the devices of the Town Well and the Hall Well were agreeably adapted to the purpose; and it must be mentioned that all this prettiness of design and accuracy of detail is performed by the inhabitants of a retired village, most of whom are in humble situations of life, without any extraordinary help.

At an early hour in the morning, a few booths with refreshments were permitted to be placed upon the Green, near the church-yard. About ten o'clock several carriages had arrived, and there were, beside, many respectable people in the place. At eleven o'clock divine service was performed in the church, the prayers for the day were read by the Rev. Alleyne Fitzherbert, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Day, of Calton, from the 6th verse of the 84th Psalm—"Who going through the vale of misery use it for a well; and the pools are filled with water." From the church, the congregation moved to the Hall Well, where the Rev. A. Fitzherbert read the 8th Psalm; some verses, composed for the occasion, were then sung, accompanied by music.

TISSINGTON WELL-DRESSING IN 1845.



MISS GOODWIN'S WELL.

house adjoining the well. The day was fine, and the company numerous and respectable.

The service in the church was performed by the Rev. Mr. Arkwright, who read the prayers; and the Rev. Alleyne Fitzherbert, who preached from the 12th and 13th verses of the 19th chapter of St. Luke. The Procession moved from the church to the Hallwell, where the 8th Psalm was read, and a portion of the Benedicite was sung, accompanied by music: at Hand's Well the 15th Psalm and a Hymn were performed; at the Town Well, the 21st Psalm and a hymn; and at Miss Goodwin's Well the Epistle and Gospel for the day were read; and the ceremony concluded with the Old 100th Psalm.

There are beautiful springs in the village of Tissington, besides those which are annually adorned with flowers: one was liberated from the limestone only 30 years ago, and it has continued to supply a copious and regular stream. This fount is in a private garden; it was called the "Nymph of the Spring," by one who wrote the following lines about the time of its discovery:—

'Tis fit and right the inquiring world should know
'Twas Johnson caus'd this copious stream to flow.
Doom, then, the stones that late my prison were
To shield my waters from the biting air.
O'er them a neat and modest dome erect,
Their purity from pollution to protect,
Which maidens fair, on this propitious morn,
With garlands gay shall annually adorn:
Their daughters, daughters shall perform the same,
And thus, to latest times, transmit thy name.

These lines were addressed to John Goodwin Johnson, Esq., the proprietor of the garden.



HAND'S WELL.



THE CEREMONY AT THE HALL WELL.



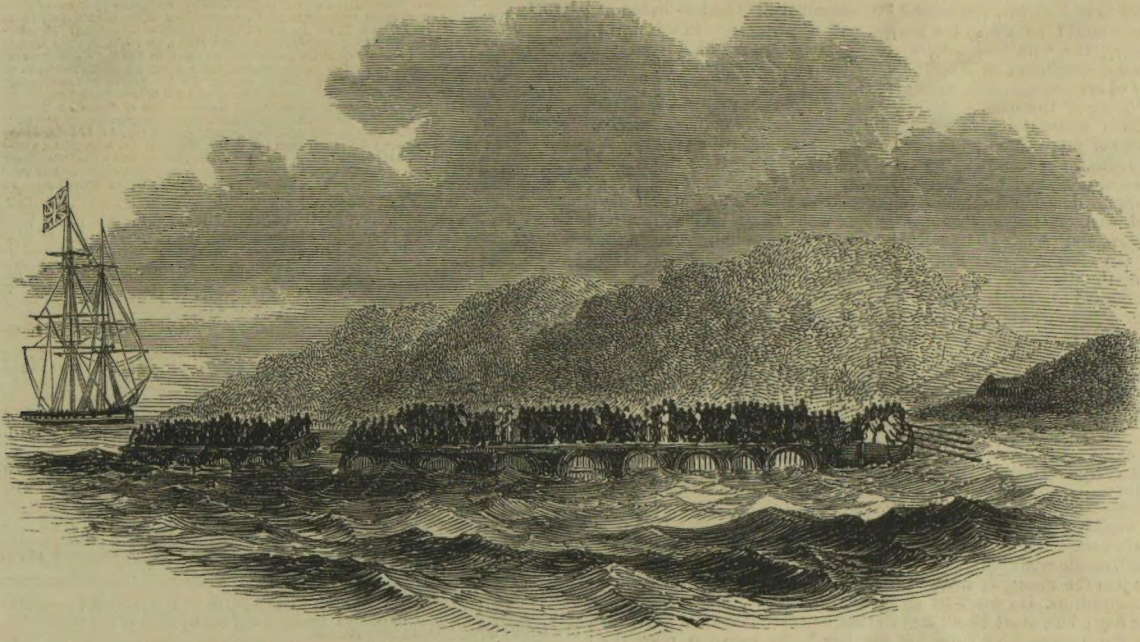
THE COFFIN WELL.



THE TOWN WELL.



THE HALL WELL.



CAPTURE OF A SLAVE-VESSEL, OFF THE CONGO RIVER.

EXTRAORDINARY CAPTURE OF A SLAVE VESSEL.

We have been exclusively favoured with the sight of a letter from an officer of the *Albatross*, 16, Captain R. Yorke, describing the capture of a slave brig, on the 1st March, off the Congo River, on the coast of Africa. The extreme vigilance of our cruisers must be a source of congratulation to those who have laboured so hard for the suppression of this traffic in human flesh; and the *Albatross* in particular has been instrumental in the capture and destruction of many noted and previously successful slavers.

"On the 28th Feb. we observed, as we thought, a vessel lying close under the land, near the River Congo. The weather was rather hazy; and as it appeared to us that the vessel in question was on fire, we hoisted the pinnace out, and sent her to ascertain what nation she belonged to. The pinnace remained absent all night, and in the meanwhile we ran in under the land, and anchored about seven miles to the southward of the river. At daylight on the following morning, observing a brig to the northward, we got under weigh, and made all sail. As we neared, we saw several boats rowing to and fro, and two objects in shore, which seemed to us to be wrecks, that had burnt down to the water's edge. Shortly afterwards we observed our pinnace board the brig, but she shortly afterwards left her again, and pulled in towards the land, in the direction of what we thought to be the wrecks. One or two muskets were fired at our boat from the shore, which the boat's crew returned, and shortly afterwards we saw our red ensign flying at the vessel's mast-head, which gave us all hopes that it was a prize. Other boats were now sent away, and we at length made out that what we took to be wrecks were two rafts, formed of water casks, each carrying two hundred slaves, which the brig was in the act of taking on board when our pinnace interrupted them.

"The brig was of 250 tons, and had already embarked 300 negroes; and had we been a day later in the field, she would have had her whole cargo of 743 slaves on board, and have been on her way to Rio Janeiro. A supply of water and provisions, as well as slave irons, was also on its way; but our arrival induced the canoes conveying it to put back.

"Our boats were now very busy in taking the slaves off the rafts, and had not our brig been there, we must have lost very many; but, as it was, we took every soul of them, and carried them on board the slave brig.

"By the log of the captured vessel we found that she had cleared out at Loango, about twelve days previously, bound to Pernambuco; but that after stretching off for a week to the westward, articles had been signed for a slave voyage, and she stood in for the Congo river, to embark her cargo. Of course the clearance for Pernambuco was nothing but a blind, as every arrangement must have been previously made to purchase her cargo and to provide her slave fittings. We have since heard that the merchants of Loango had entered into a bond for 16,000 dollars to guarantee that the vessel was actually going to Pernambuco, which they will probably have to pay, as the captain and crew deserted her in such haste that he had not time to destroy his papers and log, which will be brought forward on the vessel's trial.

"Our having captured this brig is very singular. The fires, which first attracted our attention, were on shore, where they were clearing the land and

burning wood, so that our sending away our pinnace was the result of accident, and yet proved the cause of our taking this large vessel. They did not see our brig, or they would not have anchored; indeed, they only anchored a few hours before we did. Had they seen us, or our boat, they would have set fire to the brig in the night, and escaped to the shore.

"Shortly after we had obtained possession of the brig, she went adrift—one of the Portuguese crew having nearly cut a link of the chain cable in two before quitting. The Portuguese, who had in the meanwhile taken possession of a schooner in the river, observing the brig to be adrift, were coming out with the view of obtaining some of the slaves; but by pointing a gun at them, they kept their distance for the night. We were obliged to carry our prize to Loango, in order to procure provisions for the negroes on their voyage to Sierra Leone; and in running down for the former place, we passed several vessels with rafts in tow, which no doubt had provisions on board for the brig. One vessel, which I saw throw slave irons overboard, had bags of farina on board, which they gave to the slaves. After provisioning the brig, we sent her to Sierra Leone in charge of the Second Lieutenant."

THOMAS HOOD.

Tom Hood has been taken from among us! The hand of Death has arrested a writer of an original kind—a real wit and humorist, in the best sense of the word. Hood has followed Hook. "Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, to set the table on a roar? Not one now!" Poor Hood! and at the too early age of forty-seven—three-and-twenty years before the scriptural three score and ten.

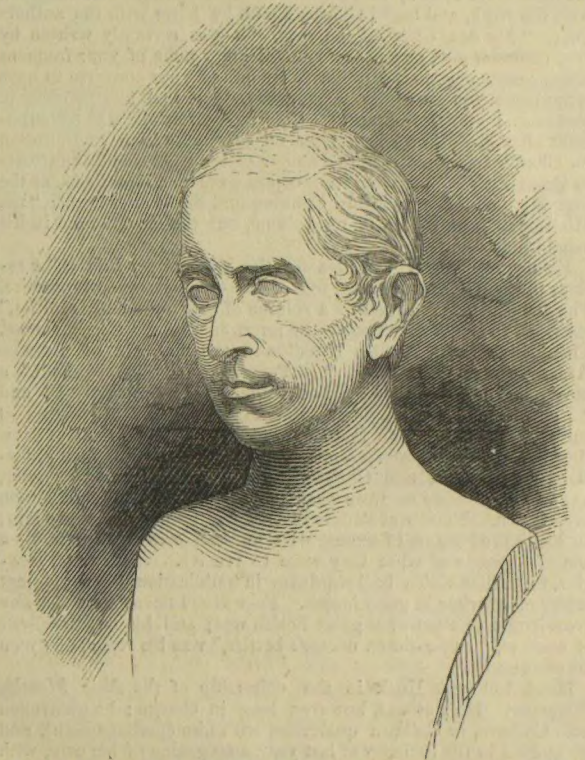
The hoary mower strides apace,
Nor crops alone the ripen'd ear;
And we may miss the merriest face
Among us 'gainst another year.

But Mr. Hood's was not a merry face—rather, indeed, of a serious caste. His mouth, however, had a peculiar expression of humour, and his eyes sparkled at a story of his own telling, or at the happy flash of merriment in a friend he loved, for Hood, like Charles Lamb, was shy amongst strangers, and required a friend to call him out.

Thomas Hood was born in the Poultry, London, in the year 1798. His father was a native of Scotland, and for many years acting partner in the firm of Verner, Hood, and Sharpe, extensive booksellers and publishers. "There was a dash of ink in my blood," he writes; "my father wrote two novels, and my brother was decidedly of a literary turn, to the great disquietude, for a time, of an anxious parent. My mother suspected him, on the

strength of several amatory poems of a very desponding cast, or being the victim of a hopeless attachment; so he was caught, closeted, and catechised, and, after a deal of delicate and tender sounding, he confessed—not with the anticipated sighs and tears, but a very unexpected burst of laughter—that he had been guilty of translating some fragments of Petrarch!"

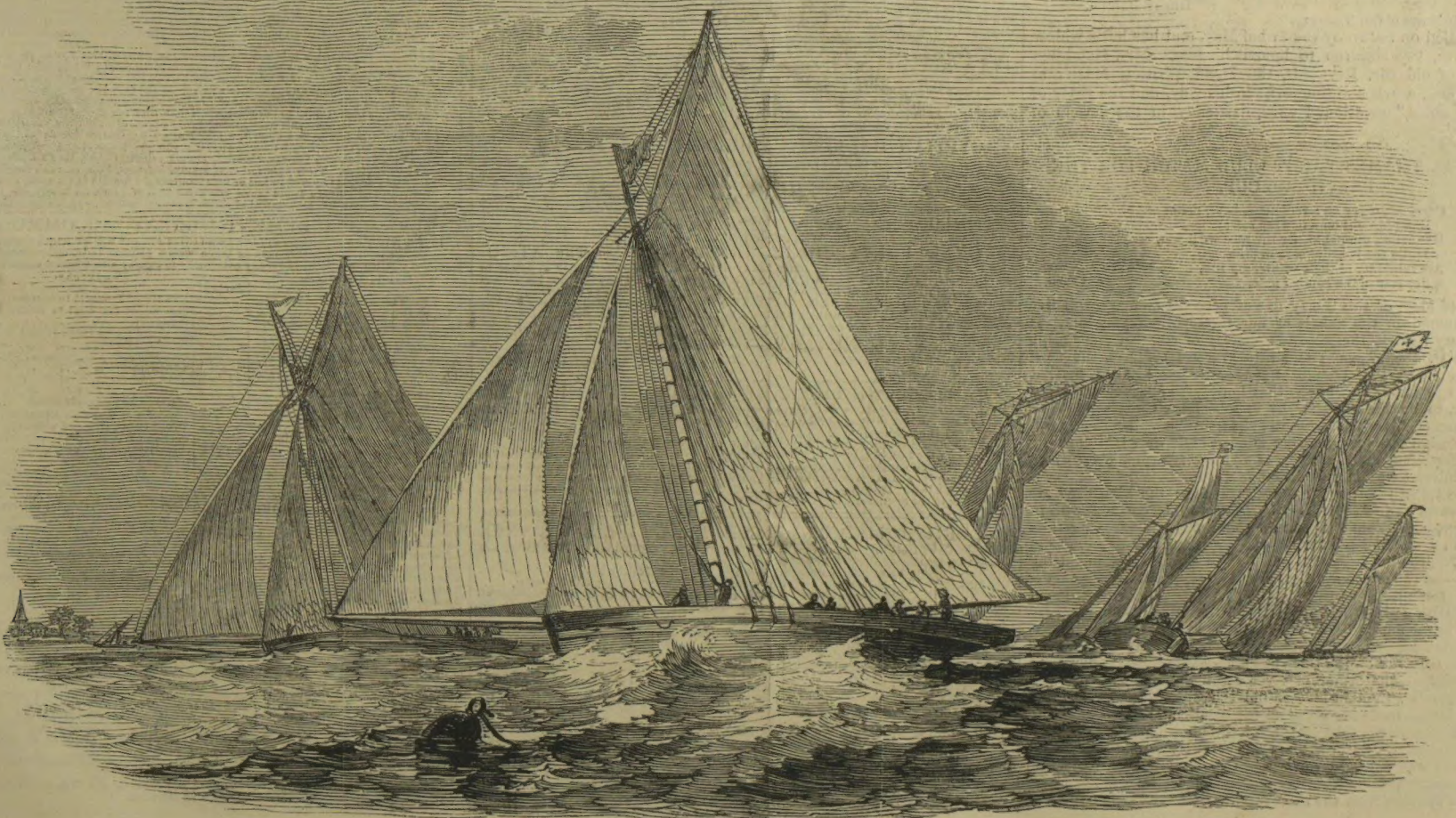
No one has told us what kind of education Mr. Hood received. He finished his education, it is said, at Mr. Wanostrocht's academy, Camberwell; "And here," he writes, "I may correct an assertion of my biographer in the 'Book of Gems,' who states that my education was finished at a certain suburban academy. In this ignorant world, where we proverbially live and learn, we may indeed leave off school, but our education only terminates with life itself. Instead of my education being finished, my own impression is, that it never so much as progressed towards so desirable a consummation at any such establishment." From Mr. Wanostrocht's school he was removed to a merchant's counting-house in the City, where he realised his own inimitable sketch of the boy "Just set up in Business!"—



THE LATE THOMAS HOOD—FROM A BUST BY E. DAVIS, IN THE PRESENT ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Time was I sat upon a lofty stool,
At lofty desk, and with a clerical pen,
Began each morning at the stroke of ten
To write in Bell and Co.'s commercial school,
In Warnford-court, a shady nook and cool,
The favourite retreat of merchant men;
Yet would my quill turn vagrant even then,
And take stray dips in the Castalian pool.
Now double entry—now a flowery trope—
Mingling poetic honey with trade wax:
Blogg, Brothers—Milton—Grote and Prescott—Pope—
Bristles and Hogg—Glyn, Mills, and Halifax—
Rogers and Towgood—Hemp—the Bard of Hope—
Barilla—Byron—Tallow—Burns, and Flax.

His avocations at this time were very much as he has here described them—penning stanzas, playing upon words, and attending to his master's books. "My commercial career," he writes, "was a brief one, and deserved only a sonnet in commemoration." The fault, however, lay not with the Muses: his health was so precarious that his friends were advised to remove him from the stool and



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ment, by Mr. E. G. LIVESAY, of Guildford, Surrey. Terms moderate. References numerous
and respectable.

COALS are now much Cheaper than they have been for the
last six years, viz.—Lambton's, 2s. 6d. per full Ton, well screened, and warranted not
to produce white ash; 2 tons, at 2s. 6d.; Second, 2s. 4d.; Small, 1s. 3d. Coke, 1s. 6d. Delivered
within five miles, free—METROPOLITAN COAL COMPANY, 279, High Holborn.

NUMBER ONE SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—Tea,
the best and cheapest of every description, especially Souchong Tea, at 4s. 6d. per lb.,
an old-fashioned fine tea, such as the East India Company used to bring over.—DAKIN and
COMPANY, TEA-MERCHANTS, who supply the Trade and all large Innholders from
NUMBER ONE SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

AIR GUNS and CANES.—An entirely new and further im-
proved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, just finished by
REILLY, jun., for killing rabbits, rooks, sea-fowl, &c., with ball; small birds with shot; fish
with harpoons, &c. &c. He particularly invites inspection and trial on the premises, of the
recently reduced size—4 inch diameter, under 14lb.—REILLY, Gunmaker, 316, Holborn.

THOSE who know the taste of, and are desirous of using in all
its native freshness and purity, OLD MOCHA COFFEE, can procure it at Number One,
St. Paul's Churchyard, where the rarest and very best, which, like good old port wine, has be-
come, from its age, mellow in ripeness and richness of flavour, is sold by DAKIN and Co.,
Tea Merchants, whose vans will deliver this choice Coffee within eight miles of Number One,
St. Paul's Churchyard.

SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES.—Printed Lists
sent gratis into the country, in answer to a paid letter, with full particulars of size,
weight, and price, or purchasers will find a most extensive assortment of the Silver Services
in the Show-rooms. Either Tea-pot, Sugar-basin, Cream-ewer, or Coffee-pot, may be had sepa-
rately.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-
street), London.

HOB'S IMPERIAL BLACKING has no unpleasant smell;
its lasting polish equals patent leather, it softens the upper leather, prevents it
breaking, and alleviates the pain of corns and tender feet.—Bottles, 1s. 6d. and 1s. Paste, 6d.
—London: 48, St. James's-street; Benefit and Jones, 81, Cheap-side; Dietrichsen and Co.,
63, Oxford-street. Edinburgh: Duncan, 59, Prince-street. Dublin: Hodges and Son, 16,
Westmoreland-street.—N.B. Especially recommended for Cleaning and Preserving Harness.

LEGHORN'S, MILLINERY, and STRAW BONNETS.
BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street (two doors above Everington's).—M. BRIGHT begs
to announce her return from Paris, supplied with every Novelty. Beautifully Fine Leghorns,
20s.; Fashionable Millinery Bonnets, 21s.; Fancy Straws, an immense variety. Durable
Straws of every kind. Children's Bonnets; Leghorns, Tuscan, and Straw Hats of every size.
The Largest Assortment in London, all bearing a fixed Ready Money Price at the Lowest Scale
of Profit.

STOOPING OF THE SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION
OF THE CHEST are entirely PREVENTED, and gently and effectually Removed in
Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S
CHEST EXPANDER, which is light and easily employed, outwardly or invisibly, with-
out bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable restraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per
post by Mr. A. BRYSON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London; or full particulars on receiving
a postage stamp.

DAVIES'S FINE WAX-WICK MOULDS, 6d. per lb.
Candles, 5d.; Botanic Wax, 1s.; German, 1s. 2d.; Fine Wax, 1s. 5d.; Sperm, 1s. 10d.;
Transparenc, Wax, 1s. 10d.; Genuine Wax, 2s.; Price's Composite, 5s. 6d. and 10d.; Hale's ditto, 9s. 6d.;
Yellow Soap, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per 12lbs.; Mottled 60s. and 64s.; Windsor, 1s. 4d. per
packet; Brown Windsor, 1s. 6d.; Rose, 2s.; Almond, 2s. 6d. Sealing Wax, 4s. 6d.
per lb. Ogleby's Patent Oil, 1s. 6d. per gallon; Solar, 3s. 6d.; Sperm, 7s. 6d. For Cash, at
DAVIES'S Old-Established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite Slaughter's Coffee-house.

REPLENISH your stock of Cambric Handkerchiefs.—Ladies
and Gentlemen will do well to give DISON a trial for these indispensable, whose
stock is replete with warranted fabrics, and much lower in price than usually offered. His
extensive sale has just given him the opportunity of purchasing a large quantity at a great
reduction from the regular prices, and begs to draw early attention to them. Orders from the
Country must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference.—Dison, Principal Lace-man
to the Queen, No. 237, Regent-street.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—JOHNSON and
CO., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to the Queen and Royal Family,
Inventors and Patentees.—From the construction of the PATENT FLEXIBLE HATS the un-
pleasant pressure on the forehead is entirely removed, and by their extreme elasticity they are
capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head; the crown, more-
over, being ventilated, and the perspiration prevented from appearing on the outside of the hat,
are additional advantages. As Ladies' Riding Hats they are light and elastic, and will retain
their position on the head without the least discomfort.—Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street,
and Griffiths and Johnson, 2, Old Bond-street.

BERDOES LIGHT WATERPROOF OVER-COATS,
FROCKS, &c., for SPRING and SUMMER. These well-known and gentlemanly
garments will be found most agreeable substitutes for any other outside coat. They are
made in the best manner, and are thoroughly respectable—equally free from vulgarity and
singularity; are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and no untired novelty, having
been in extensive use among the respectable classes more than six years. A Large Stock of
First-rate Garments, in all the latest and most admired materials (manu-
factured expressly for Mr. W. B. Berdoes), of which an inspection is confidently invited.—
Made only by W. BERDOES, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT or SILVER
SOLUTION, re-silverers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of
Pure Silver on the surface. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry
at the University of Edinburgh, and is sold wholesale by BARCLAY and SONS, 55, Farringdon-
street, London; and JOSEPH ROGERS and
SONS, 6, Norfolk-st., Sheffield; and to be had
in bottles, with full directions, at 1s., or four
in 3s. 6d. of all the principal Chemists,
Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers.
Cogan & Gillo
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—The Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by the Inventors.

ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS.—WOOLLEN, SCOTCH, and
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE.—In calling the attention of the Public to a stock
suited for the present season, the foolish assertion of selling cheaper than any house in the
Kingdom is not held out as it is too often the case; but, at the same time, we positively assert
that no house can go to market better, or sell at a smaller rate of profit, our business being
conducted on a system, viz. for Ready Money, thus enabling us at all times to meet the
demands of the Public. The stock is marked in plain figures, at the lowest
possible price, from which no deviation can be made. We invite all to inspect and judge for
themselves, being confident one purchase will ensure enlarged recommendations and sup-
port. No connection with any other house.—HILL and MILLS, 99, St. Martin's-lane, and
Corner of St. Martin's-court.

MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEEDANEUM, for STOPPING
DECAYED TEETH. Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness
Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—The Succeedaneum will remain
firm in the tooth for many years, arresting the further progress of decay, and rendering ex-
traction unnecessary. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succeedaneum themselves with ease,
as full directions are enclosed. Price 4s. 6d. It can be sent by post, free. Sold by Savory,
230, Regent-street; Sauger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Cheap-side; Proust, 235, Strand;
Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine-vendors.—Mr. Thomas continues to supply the
tooths on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not
require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from
11 till 4. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE; the only
dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing, but at the hair
dye, as a new shade, and renders the unsightly red or purple tint common to all other dyes,
ROSS and SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dye as infallible, if
done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it, are requested to bring a
friend, or servant with them, to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards
without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above
purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once
seen, and the dye is so easy to use, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with
each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.
Address Ross and Sons, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, the celebrated Perruquiers, Per-
fumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B. Parties attended at their own residences, what-
ever the distance.

GREAT SAVING IN SOAP AND LABOUR.
Royal Letters Patent, granted March 4, 1844.
WARD'S PATENT WASHING and CLEANSING POWDER,
manufactured at the Oldbury Alkali Works, near Birmingham. One great advantage
which this powder possesses over others consists in its not injuring the hands of the persons
using it. Other washing Powders cause the hands to become red and sore, and the skin
upon the skin, inflames the hands and renders them sore and wrinkled. Other advantages pecu-
liar to this powder may be stated as follows, viz.—A saving of at least one-half of the soap
which is necessary when soda is used. A great saving in the labour of washing. The colour
of linen and other fabrics turns out far superior in whiteness to that which is given by any
other means. From the wear and tear caused by the rubbing and mauling being diminished,
the durability of the clothes is increased.
This Powder will be found very valuable in scouring Greasy Floors and Tables, in Cleansing
Brass, Tin, and other Utensils of domestic use, and also Publicans' Pewter Pots.
* * * Warranted not to injure articles, though made of the finest materials.
Sold in packets, at 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each, with directions for using. Be particular in ask-
ing for WARD'S WASHING POWDER, as it only possesses the same qualities.—To be had
of all Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., or wholesale from the Manufacturers by application to
Mr. P. WARD, at the Works as above, or in London, to Mr. JOHN MACARTNEY, 2, Cole-
man-street Buildings.

NEW ENVELOPE.—In consequence of the great variety of
Counterfeit Envelopes of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and other disreputable means
resorted to by unscrupulous individuals for impeding on the public their highly pernicious
compounds under the title of "KALYDOR," the Proprietors and sole Preparers of the Original
and Genuine Preparation, acting under a sense of duty, and regardless of expense in the
attainment of their object—the protection of the Public from Fraud and Imposition—have
employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., who have succeeded, at
great cost, in producing from a steel plate a New Envelope of exquisite beauty. It comprises
a highly finished engraving of the Grecian Graces standing on a classic pedestal, on each side
of which is a rich profusion of flowers springing from an elegant cornucopia; these tastefully
blending with Arabesque scrolls and wreaths, encircle the Royal Arms of Great Britain, sur-
mounting the words, "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," &c., &c., whilst a plinth at the foot dis-
plays the Signature of the Proprietors, in red, thus—
39, Hatton Garden, London, Jan. 1, 1845.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an Oriental Botanical Discovery, perfectly free from all mineral
or metallic admixture. It purifies the skin from all Eruptive Maladies, Freckles, Discoloura-
tions, &c. To the Complexion it imparts a radiant bloom, and a softness and delicacy to the
Hands, Arms, and Neck. Price 4s. 6d. per 40s. 6d. per bottle, duty included. Sold by the Pro-
prietors as above, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN and ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and
THE SEVERAL SOVEREIGNS and COURTS OF EUROPE.
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—This ELEGANT, FRA-
GRANT, and TRANSPARENT OIL, in its preservative, restorative, and beautifying
qualities, for the Human Hair, is unequalled throughout the whole world. For Children, it is
especially recommended as forming the basis of A Beautiful Hair Oil. Price 3s. 6d.,
7s. Family Bottles (equal to four small) 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.
CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved
in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing
29,025 letters.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a fragrant white powder, prepared
from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue, for cleaning and beautifying the TEETH and
strengthening the GUMS. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient de-
cay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; and
gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Scum is by its means eradicated from the gums,
and a healthy action and redness are induced, so that the teeth, if loose, are thus rendered firm
in their sockets. Price 2s. 9d. per box.
CAUTION.—As a protection from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed
the Proprietors' name and address, thus—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden—to be
engraved on the Government Stamp, which is affixed on each box. * * * All other articles
under the same names are fraudulent imitations.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,
WHAT to EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the
Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAH, 63, Oxford-street;
MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

RE-ISSUE OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
and PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1845.
64 pages, handsome quarto, gilt edges (no Advertisements), with
EIGHTY ENGRAVINGS!
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It contains a greater variety of Information and seasonable entertainment than is to be
found in any other Almanack. The Wrapper is beautifully printed in colours; and the
artistic execution of the entire Almanack entitles it to a place upon every drawing-room
table in the empire.
Published at the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 195, Strand.

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"New Patent Galvanic Relief Engraving." The Mysteries of a Muff—The Late Copper
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Justice—Royal Taste—Scarce Articles—Taste for Drinking—An Affecting Epistle from Joe—
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Alderman's Pocket at a City Feast—To become Consequential—Ode to her Majesty's
Cats—Legislating Backward—The Lament of the Very Dirty Boy—The Tipping Blacksmith
—The Railway Boards and the Press—Modern Courtship a Matter of money—Naal Analogies
—An Irish Method of Embalming a House—Feel the "Bob Major"—Grist for the Young
Miller, Illustrated.
"The Funniest, Cheapest, and Best Publication of the Day."
Office, 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and sold by all News-vendors and Booksellers.
To be Continued Weekly.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING.—Containing a full
description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the
articles that are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON,
Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

INVALIDS' and CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Children's
Chaises, Vis-a-vis Waggon, Phaetons, Barouches, &c. &c., from Ten Shillings to Twenty
Guineas. Invalid's Wheel Chairs, from 43s. to 43s., with hoods. Second-hand, as well as
new. Spinal and Self-acting Chairs. Immense and varied collections on sale or hire.

GIBBINS' CREAM OF ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This
esteemed and elegant Article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS,
Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most
delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied
in promoting its growth and luxuriance.
GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES and ROSEMARY is a liquid made from the above-
named plants, and when applied in washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after ill-
ness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.
No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF ASTHMA by DR.
LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Mrs. Willing, 71, Redcross-street, Southwark,
has had an asthma for 14 years; nothing ever gave her relief until she took Dr. Locock's
Wafers, four boxes of which have all but cured her. Nov. 5, 1844.
Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disor-
ders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clear-
ing and strengthening the voice; they have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 10d., 2s. 9d., and
11s. per box. Agents—Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; sold by all
medicine vendors.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH and HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS.—An astounding cure by this miraculous Medicine after every other means had
failed. See Extract from his Lordship's Letter, dated "Villa Maesina, Leghorn, February
21st, 1845. To Professor Holloway—Sir, I beg to acquaint you that your Pills have effected
a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty, at
home and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of
Cauter and Marbrun. Still, I am enabled to state that your Pills have cured my disorder
of the liver or stomach. Sold (also HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT) at Professor Holloway's
Establishment, 241, Strand (where advice may be had gratis), and by all Medicine Vendors
throughout the civilised world.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Claps,
or Wires. Loose Teeth Fastened, and Filling Decayed Teeth, with Mineral Marma-
ratorum.—Mons. LE DRAÏ and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-
street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied
without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the op-
eration of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age,
neglect, the use of calomel, or diseases of the gums. Incorruptible Artificial or Natural Teeth,
of surpassing beauty, to make in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to
a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—
A single tooth, 10s.; a set, 45s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring
perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six.—Mons. Le Dray's "Treatise
on the Diseases of the Gums and Teeth" may be had free, on application at their residence, 42,
Berners-street, Oxford-street.

TO THE CARPET TRADE.—THE ROYAL PATENT VIC-
TORIA FELT CARPETING, made without spinning and weaving, having successfully
overcome the prejudice created by competitors in other descriptions of Carpeting, and being
now honoured with the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty for its use in the Royal Palaces,
the Patent Woollen Cloth Company, who are the sole manufacturers, inform the Trade that
they have beautiful and beautiful Patterns in Carpetings for the present season now ready for inspection
at the Company's Warehouse, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheap-side, where the Company
have also a large assortment of elegantly-printed and embossed Table Covers, Window Cur-
tains, Cloths for Coach-linings, Waistcoatings, Thick Felt for Polishing and Gun Waddings,
D'Oyleys, &c. &c., manufactured by the same process. The public, in patronising the Felt
Carpeting, will obtain half the price of the most durable and superior in strength and durability
to either Kidderminster or Brussels.—Manufacturers—Elmwood Mills Leeds; and Borough-
road, London.

SANATORIUM, or HOME IN SICKNESS.—The lease of
the house hitherto occupied by this Institution having expired, and the house itself
being unfitted, by its want of accommodation, for the purposes of the Institution, the Com-
mittee have long sought in vain for a suitable mansion which they might rent until suffi-
cient funds could be raised for building. Unsuccessful in this attempt, they have been re-
luctantly compelled to close the establishment for the present. Convinced, however, from
the experience they have had, that if convenient premises could be purchased or built, the
institution would not only support itself, but also afford the means of greatly extending its
benefits, the Committee have determined to exert themselves to procure the necessary
funds for this purpose. So soon as these shall be obtained, the institution will be re-opened.—
Further information may be had, and subscriptions paid to the Secretary, at the Office of F.
W. Pott, Esq., 13, Goddard-street, Doctors' Commons; and Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co.,
Bankers, Lombury.
HENRY S. SMYTH, Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-
CIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND, 42, Moorgate-street.
TRUSTEES. W. G. Prescott, Esq.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. Baron Le De Rothschild.
Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq. James Hay, Esq.
Treasurer of the BENEVOLENT FUND—John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
Forms of proposal for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE to meet every contingency, ANNU-
ITIES, ENDOWMENTS, LOANS, &c., the Fourth Annual Report, and every information, may
be had at the Offices, where Donations and Subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund will be re-
ceived.
April 26, 1845.
JOHN ABEL SMITH, Esq., M.P., Treasurer, in the Chair.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' ASSOCIATION, 42, Moorgate-
street.—It is intended to celebrate the First Election of Annuitants, on the 25th of May,
by a public DINNER on that day at the London Tavern, at Five for Six o'clock precisely, in
aid of the Benevolent Fund.
JOHN ABEL SMITH, Esq., M.P., Treasurer, in the Chair.

J. B. Heath, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England.
W. R. Robinson, Esq., Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.
John L. Anderson, Esq., Treasurer of the Bank of England.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
James Blyth, Esq.
John Brightman, Esq.
D. B. Chapman, Esq., F.R.S.
W. Cotton, Esq.
G. Collin.
Thomas Dent, Esq.
R. Durant, Esq.
Thomas England, Esq., F.R.C.S.



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "TIME WORKS WONDERS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Jerrold's excellent comedy of "Time Works Wonders," judiciously curtailed on its second representation, has been repeated every evening with increasing success. The points—and the play is like a hedgehog, all points—continue to be taken by the audience with as nice discrimination as they were seized upon at the first performance. The piece is admirably acted throughout; the *mise en scène* has not yet grown dingy with its popularity; though we augur it will become so; and this good fortune is due to the spirited management under which the comedy has been produced.

Our artist has chosen, for illustration, the early portion of the 4th Act, where, in the well-appointed drawing-room of Florentine's cottage, Felix Goldthumb and Professor Truffles are surprised: we quote a portion of the scene:—

Felix. And the world has, I perceive, been grateful. Now tell me—where did you leave my father?
 Truff. Coming here, as he says, to find the mate of the Honeymoon.
 Felix. Professor Truffles, I am that mate.
 Truff. You? And that young lady—
 Felix. What of her?
 Truff. Nothing. Your father and mother already doat upon her.
 Felix. (Aside.) As I would wish.
 Truff. She said she had a letter for your father, but—
 Felix. Here it is, I've just written it. A marvellous letter, crammed with travellers' truths.
 Truff. And may I ask for what mysterious purpose?
 Felix. This. If I can but melt my father—can but hear him wish me home again—
 Truff. Melt him! There never was a softer—that is, never was so sweet a minded gentleman.
 Felix. But his pocket has suffered so many gashes at my hands; and then it is his vanity to think himself firm! Seven years ago he lined his trunks with Roman history, and he's believed himself Cato ever since.

Truff. True. 'Twas but last night, your mother, speaking of you, told your father he hadn't flesh and blood.

Felix. And what said he?

Truff. He struck his heart, and talked of Roman bricks, and Roman cement.

Felix. Dear soul! he thinks himself marble, when in truth he's the very best fresh butter. Nevertheless, this heroic whim I have to combat, and—
 Truff. To your heels, your father's here!

Felix. The devil! (Enter GOLDTHUMB and Mrs. GOLDTHUMB. FELIX is running to the centre door when enter from the garden Miss TUCKER, who confronts him.) The devil again! (Bessy enters a moment afterwards.)

Miss T. Welcome, Mr. Goldthumb! How lucky too, for here's the mate of the Honeymoon.

Gold. Where—where? He must have seen my dear boy, and he can tell me—
 Bessy. (Coming down between Felix and Goldthumb.) Not a word, sir—not a syllable.

Gold. Why not?

Bessy. The poor gentleman's got the tooth-ache.

Miss T. The tooth-ache!

Bessy. Poor creature! (Significantly to Felix.) He's obliged to cover his face with his handkerchief to the very top of his nose, and to pull his cap quite over his suffering eyes. (Felix does this, wholly covering his face.)

Gold. Why—why his eyes?

Bessy. The pain's in his eye teeth, sir.

Miss T. A most sudden tooth-ache! The gentleman was well a moment since.

Bessy. He'd been to the dentist's and—and—

Truff. Tooth-ache often leaves us at the dentist's door.

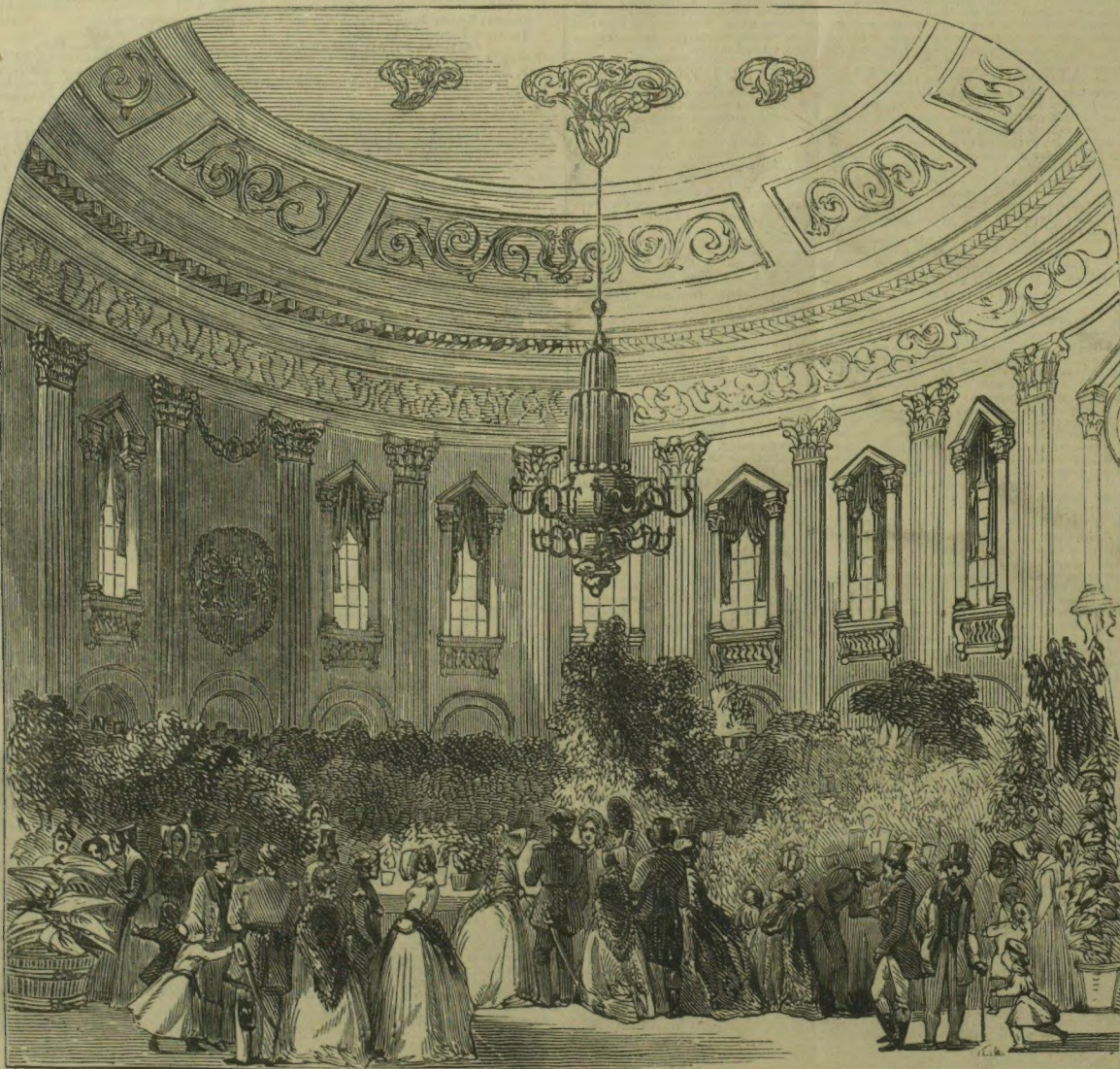
Bessy. And then comes again.

Miss T. All I say is this,—it's very strange.

Bessy. Strange, Miss Tucker! If you only knew the middle watches this gentleman has kept, you'd not think it strange.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Exhibition of this Society took place on Wednesday week (the 30th ult.) at the Rotunda Rooms, Dublin, when the several prizes were adjudged to the fortunate exhibitors. Our artist has sketched the



EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT THE ROTUNDA, DUBLIN.

scene in its full picturesque gaiety. The Rooms were crowded with company in elegant morning costume, who promenaded between the tables and stands upon which the flowers were placed. The company likewise promenaded in the adjoining grounds, where two bands played alternately on the terrace. The display was, altogether, very fine; and the superbly decorated saloon presented a truly delightful scene. We have not room for the list of prizes. The surpassing beauty of the various productions contributed by Mr. Moore, from the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Gardens, were especially deserving of notice: they were truly magnificent plants, and, distributed throughout the stages, imparted an air of grandeur and elegance to the whole. They consisted of Banksias, Dryandrias, Palms, and Rhododendrons, with a beautiful specimen of Eutaxia myrtifolia. One of the Rhododendrons of this collection was placed on a stage in the centre of the Round-room, and presented a blaze of brilliant flowers.

Among the articles not entered for competition was a collection of rare and beautiful orchidaceous plants from the garden of J. C. Lyons, Esq., Ladiston. These splendid specimens, as well as those exhibited in the classes by the same gentleman, excited the greatest admiration; and when we consider the expense and trouble involved in the transmission of such fragile structures from so great a distance, we cannot but admire the public spirit of Mr. Lyons which led him to encounter so great a risk.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A. J.," Trelethin.—Your solution of the first capped-pawn position is quite wrong. Mate cannot be given in four moves in the way you suggest. The position received is much too simple for any but the merest tyros. With respect to the Indian problem, persons wishing to see it should buy the work in which it was originally published.

"M. R. G."—In your mislabeled "solution" to the marked pawn problem No. 1, you say—"A. P. to K 5th checkmate;" but we can see no checkmate. Why cannot the King retire to B's 2nd?

"S. H. G."—The pieces are all correctly placed. Try again.

"Q. L. M."—Kensington.—All wrong.

"H. S."—Lincolnshire.—Such very silly positions are not worthy of being called problems.

"A. Z."—The King cannot go into check; he must not, therefore, in castling, pass over any square which is attacked by an adverse piece.

"M. A."—You may claim a Queen for every pawn you can advance to his eighth square, and thus, have half a dozen Queens on the board at once.

"Running Rein."—Your question is too vague. Do you refer to ancient or modern authors on chess?

"Rook."—Lewis' "Second Series of Lessons on Chess." Your solution is all wrong.

"R. R. F."—We do not intend to publish the Indian problem. It is published on the wrapper of every monthly number of the "Chess Player's Chronicle." Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

"A. G."—"A. J. M." Dalston; "H. P." "H. D." "S. J." "R. S. S." "H. S." "J. A." Birmingham; "J. M." "Novice."—The solutions are correct.

"J. L. C."—Hardly difficult enough for publication.

"A Member of the Reading Mechanics' Institution."—Your problem is very neat and shall appear shortly.

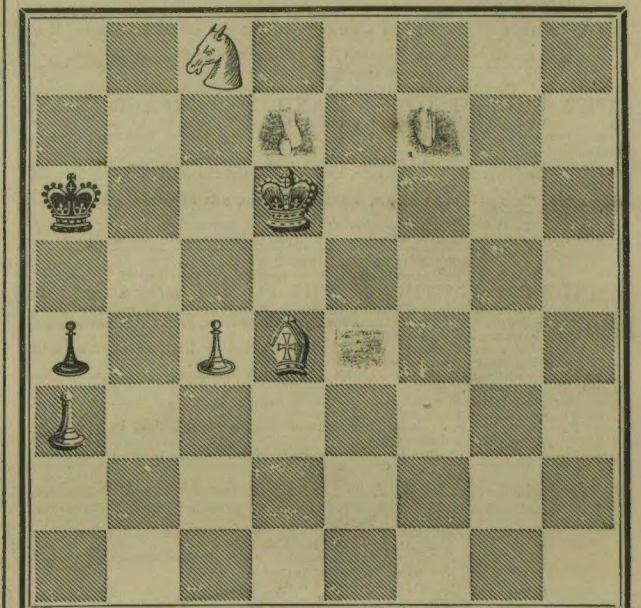
"Indagator."—Lolli's problem is not correctly transcribed. You give Black two Queens, which the author, we are sure, did not.

"L." Newport.—The problem is ingenious, though somewhat easy of solution. "L." should send a diagram of it to the editor of the "Chess Player's Chronicle." We have not space for a fiftieth part of the contributions of this description which pour in upon us.

PROBLEM, No. 71.

The following position has been lately put forward with some parade in "Le Palamède," as an original problem. It is, however, a problem which appeared long ago in the Chess Player's Chronicle, slightly modified.

White having to play mates in four moves.



WHITE.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 69.

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|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK |
| 1. Q to her Kt's 3rd (ch) | K to R 2nd (best) |
| 2. Q to her 3rd (ch) | K to Kt's sq |
| 3. Q to her 5th (ch) | K to R's 2nd (best) |
| 4. Q to K's 4th (ch) | K to Kt's sq |
| 5. R to B's 8th (ch) | K takes R |
| 6. Q to K's 8th (checkmate) | |

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 70.

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|----------------------------------|-----------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Q to her B's 2nd | Q B P one |
| 2. Q B P one | P takes P |
| 3. Q to her Kt's 3rd | P takes P |
| 4. Q to her B 2nd | P one |
| 5. Q to her B square (checkmate) | |

GREAT MATCH OF CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PARIS AND PESTH (HUNGARY) FOR 100 GUINEAS.

In November, 1842, a match by correspondence, between the Chess Clubs of Paris and Pesth was proposed by the members of the latter, and accepted by the players of the Cercle des Echecs. As the contest has excited a remarkable degree of interest throughout Europe, and is now, after a struggle of two years and a half, on the point of terminating, we have no doubt the moves in the two games played will be highly acceptable to the readers of our Chess Department. The leading players on the French side are MM. St. Amant, Laroche, Calvi, Devinck, Lecrivain, Sasias, and Chamouillet; and on the part of Hungary, MM. Szen and Löwenthal, with other players of Pesth whose names have not reached us.

PARIS GAME.

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|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE (PARIS). | BLACK (PESTH). | WHITE (PARIS). | BLACK (PESTH). |
| 1. K P two | K P two | 20. K to R 2nd | Q B takes Kt |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd | Q Kt to B 3rd | 21. P takes B | Kt takes B |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to K 2nd | 22. Q takes Kt | Kt to Q 2nd |
| 4. Castles | K Kt to B 3rd | 23. Q Kt P one | Q to K B 7th (ch) |
| 5. Q P two | Q P one | 24. Q to K Kt 2nd | Q to K 8th |
| 6. Q P one | Q Kt to his sq | 25. Q B to Q Kt 2nd | B to K 4th |
| 7. K B to Q 3rd | Castles | 26. Kt to Q 2nd | B to his 5th (ch) |
| 8. K R P one | Q B P one | 27. K to R 3rd | Q to K 6th (ch) |
| 9. Q B P two | Q B P takes P | 28. Kt to K B 3rd | B takes P |
| 10. Q B P takes P | K Kt to K's sq | 29. B takes B | Kt takes Kt (ch) |
| 11. Q to her B 2nd | K Kt P one | 30. R to K sq | Kt takes Q |
| 12. K Kt to R 2nd | K Kt to his 2nd | 31. Q takes Q | R to K B sq |
| 13. K B P two | K B P two | 32. R to K 7th | R to K B 2nd |
| 14. K B P takes P | Q to her Kt 3rd (ch) | 33. R takes Q Kt P | K to his 5th (ch) |
| 15. K to R sq | K Kt to K R 4th | 34. R to Kt 6th (ch) | K to his 3rd |
| 16. K R to B 3rd | K B P takes K P | 35. Q R P two | K to his 4th |
| 17. K B takes P | R takes R | 36. Q R P one | K takes P |
| 18. P takes R | Q B takes K R P | 37. Q R P one | |
| 19. K Kt to his 4th | Kt to his 6th (ch) | 38. Q Kt P one | |

And Black have now to play.

In our next we shall give the moves in the game began by the players of Pesth.